CHEERFUL DELEGATES

At the eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights at U. N. Headquarters (from left to right) are Mrs. Ada Rossel from Sweden, Mrs. Hansa Mehta of India and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

LIBERATION HERE AND NOW

Goa Will Not Tolerate Colonial Rule

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

THE Portuguese and French possessions are described as pimples and festering sores on the face of Free India. This feeling is equally shared by Indians as well as by the inhabitants of the Portuguese and French possessions. Chandranagore was absorbed some time back in India and the expectation is that eventually the remaining French possessions will also be ceded to apprppriate Indian regions without much trouble. The same must happen to the Portuguese possessions.

Div in the South of Saurashtra, Damaun near Surat and Goa are these three possessions. As distinguished from French India. Portuguese India, is under what is described as a Fascist regime, and the struggle of Indians in Portuguese India for freedom was carried on parallel lines in Goa. While Indians are now free, their brethren in Portuguese India continue to suffer from denial of civil liberties, imposition of a press censorship of the worst type, lovers of freedom being confined behind the bars with all the rigours of a political dictatorship.

REPRESSION

Indians and newspapers conducted in India, which naturally advocate freedom for their brethren in Portuguese India are looked upon with hostility. No such newspaper is allowed entry in Portuguese India. Meetings are held from time to time in various places in India, where Portuguese Indians have found a shelter, a living and civil liberties to protest against this state of things. Only last week the Goans' Association of Poona which enjoys a membership of both Hindus and Christians was held at Shanwar Wada Maidan. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presided over that meeting and representatives of all Indian political parties besides Goans themselves spoke at this meeting and demanded civil liberties and union with India.

Commander Saramento Rodrigues, Overseas Minister of the Government of Portugal, was recently in India and the National Congress of Goa requested permission to submit memorial to him in which they desired to bring to his notice their various demands and grievances. His Excellency is here on a mission of pacifying Portuguese Indians.

NO MORE COLONIAL RULE

The National Congress of Goa was refused an opportunity of a personal audience with the overseas minister. But Mr. K. L. Sanzgiri, President of the Congress has put very clearly that in the main, there is only one problem for the Portuguese Government, regarding its Indian possessions to solve, and that is "The untenability of the coexistence of colonial rule in Portuguese India with democratic government of India—an untenability that is heightened by the racial homogenity of Portuguese Indians and Indians by the overwhelming geographical and demographic preponderence of the vast hinterland of democracy over the small and contiguous pockets of colonialism, by the strength and persistence of many ties — historical, cultural, economic — which have despite the pressure of transitory political exigencies, ever grown stronger in their binding force."

As the memorial points out, a potent factor in this process has been the growth of education. Portuguese education has been useless to those whose livelihood depends on employment in India and overseas and also to persons seeking knowledge through higher studies. A recent statistical comparison of the number of pupils attending Portuguese secondary schools has shown that it has dwindled to about 400, as against more than 10,000 attending schools affiliated and connected with Universities in India, the number of which has increased and multiplied with every passing year.

INDO-GOAN TIES

People have begun to learn Hindi, the national language of India, and over 300 vernacular schools are being run by the people of Goa without any kind of help from the Portuguese Government. The people of these Portuguese territories depend for information and knowledge upon India and not upon Portugal. The main stream of their culture is essentially Indian and can never be Portuguese as the history of the past five centuries has amply demonstrated. The good that has been wrought by Portuguese influence can be best preserved by blending it in that main stream, and not by thwarting that main stream.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The most powerful single factor for union is perhaps the economic one. There is no industry in Goa nor enterprise to tempt the people, particularly the labouring classes, to remain at home. The food production is not sufficient to feed the people for more than six months in the year. The result is that economically Portuguese India is entirely dependent on India. How complete this is, is illustrated by the fact that in the Portuguese budget the major source of revenue is provided by the customs. The Indian rupee is the currency of internal trade. India also provides foreign exchange. Of imports and exports, ninety per cent are with India.

The huge adverse trade balance now running into four crores of rupees per year can only be met by the remittances of our emigree population which help their families and dependents to maintain the standards of life, of which much boast is made.

Unlike the integration of Indian economy during the British rule with that of England and her empire, the economy of Portuguese India has never been integrated with that of Portugal. On the contrary, it has always been closely intertwined with that of India. Today, this integration is growing even more complete, because Indian businessmen and Indian enterprise control whatever local commerce or enterprise there is.

POLITICAL AMNESTY

The memorial warns His Excellency against listening only to official voice, and he can only hear that, because the people of Portuguese India are denied the normal democratic method of expression through the press, the platform and self-governing institutions. The memorial emphasises the need of a courageous political policy of uniting Portuguese territories with Indian territory without further delay and as an earnest thereof immediate steps to grant civil liberties, scrap censorship, announce an amnesty to all political prisoners, to allow all politicals deported to Portugal and Carbo Verde to return to India, remove expeditionary forces and lift the ban on all Indian newspapers.

Brazil which was once a Portuguese colony is now an independent republic, the United States of Brazil. So also India, Burma and Ceylon, once British colonies, are today independent republics. So is Indonesia, once a Dutch colony. Why cannot the same thing happen to French and Portuguese possessions in Asia and Africa? The demand of Portuguese Indians is for Liberation here and now.

OUR DELHI LETTER From Our Correspondent

ALL STATES ON SAME LEVEL!

Katju's Speech And Constitutional Realities

The Constitutional issues occupied the stage during the week.

In the United States of America, the President is challenged over the seizure of steel works. In South Africa, the Prime Minister is challenged for claiming sovereignty for his Party. In Britain, Lord Wolton was challenged for claiming that co-ordinating Ministers were not answerable to Parliament. In Kashmir, Shaikh Mohammed Abdulla is challenged for claiming sovereignty for his Constituent Assembly In Delhi, on Monday last, the Law-cum-Home Minister, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, while inaugurating the Legislative Assembly of the Delhi State threw a brick.

This is what Dr. Katju said:—

"Our Constitution, rather clumsily, has classified the various states of the Union of India into three different groups known as "A", "B" and "C" States. These classifications do not indicate the relative importance in resources, size or population of any particular state. The grouping is based on a so-called historical background of administration under the British rule. All these distinctions between these three different groups of states will, I imagine, disappear shortly in the course of a few years and every state shall become an equal constituent part of the Union, with autonomous powers as prescribed in the Constitution".

'Irresponsible'

Seldom before was a more irresponsible statement heard from a responsible Minister of the Union Government. Contrary to what Dr. Katju asserted, the classification is based on the relative importance in resources, size and population and least on the historical background of administration under the British rule. Part A states are the Governors' Provinces under the British rule. Part B, states never existed under the British rule. With the exception of Hyderabad and Mysore, they are the Unions of the Indian States, carved out, not by the British, but by the Congress rulers of India. There are two main differences between Part A and Part B States. In part B States the head of the administration, unlike Part A States, is not a Governor serving during the pleasure of the President for a fixed tenure, with conditions of service determinable by Parliament, but is a hereditary ruler, irremovable unless he disgraced himself, with emoluments fixed by the Constitution itself.

People who talk of reducing the privy purses of the ex-rulers or of eliminating this difference between Part A and B States ignore a basic fact that Indian Independence is the result of a tripartite agreement, not only between the Congress and the Muslim League but also between the Congress and the Indian Princes.

The Indian Princes, in liquidating themselves, have trusted the word of the Congress leaders representing the Indian people They did not insist that their emoluments should be justiceable Their privileges and emoluments are the subject matter of Covenants, signed and sealed by the Congress leaders. In the last analysis, the two World Wars were fought to maintain the sanctity of treaties and covenants. The Indian Princes have been liquidated and are no longer a political force in India. The breaking of their Covenants, however, will have international repercussions.

Another Difference

The second difference relates to tutelage of Part B States by the Centre for a period of ten years This tutelage derives its force from Article 371 of the Constitution It was not inserted clumsily, in a fit of absent-mindedness in the constitution. It was inserted because of the relative importance in resources, size and population of the Part B States. It was the recognition of backwardness, in every sense of the term in the majority of Part B States, which forced the Founding Fathers to provide for their tutelage.

Expert opinion in New Delhi even today is that it was a great mistake to give full Praliamentary Form of Government to Part B States other than Travancore Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad The Centre is still faced with the basic problem of finding trained personnel to run the administration in these federal units and it will take years before their standard of administration was upgraded to the level of, say, Bombay State. It is not the Constitution or the oratory, which creates democratic institutions. It is the ceaseless training of the people which does it.

With the exception of Delhi Ajmere and Coorg, all the Part C states were created by the Congress rulers of India. The newly created units include the frontier states of Tripura, Manipur and Kutch, the State of Bhopal and the Union of petty states of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

Firstly, it is an arguable point that their classification was not based on their relative importance in resources, size or population There is justification for maintaining the frontier states of Tripura, Manipur and Kutch but none in keeping the rest. Ajmere should have been merged into Rajasthan, Coorg in Madras, Bhopal in Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh in Punjab.

And if keeping in tact these pocket bureaux is politically unsound and financially unjustifiable clothing them with the

(Continued on page 11, col. 6)

Does U.S. Aid Conflict With National Interests?

POLITICAL OBJECTIVES OF POINT FOUR PROGRAMME

BY J. STIRLING

THE knotty problem is the role of private enterprise in Point Four. It is clear that private investment in the backward countries is to be encouraged, and that there will be treaty guarantees, wherever possible, to protect these investments. This cannot be reconciled with the policy of a country like Burma which has adopted a policy of total nationalisation. In other countries, American capital will inevitably work with, and through, the local capitalists, who are frequently the most determined and reactionary opponents of progress. And in every case private enterprise will seek to develop projects which promise a quick return of profit rather than projects most beneficial to the country concerned.

THE war in Korea has shown that, if there is one thing more expensive than building dams and power stations in Asia, it is blowing them up. Even the United States, with her vast resources, cannot do both at the same time, writes the author in "Tribune".

It is almost exactly three years ago that President Truman launched his famous Four Point programme. This included support for the United Nations, continuance of programmes for world recovery, and the support of the free world against the danger of aggression. "Fourth", continued the President, "We must embark on a bold new programme for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of the under-developed areas". On this note of idealism he went on: "I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge... only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves can the human family achieve the decent satisfying life that is the right of all people."

This was the first declaration of Point Four. The emphasis was on the immense industrial resources of the United States, and on the urgent inexhaustible need of the backward peoples. The "bold new programme" caught the imagination of the world, and gave new hope to the leaders of the under-privileged nations. But after a first flurry of activity in the State Department, a long pause followed, when little or nothing happened. In the backward countries the immediate effect of Mr. Truman's announcement was that schemes which had been operating for two, three or more years under various United States agencies, became known as "Point Four projects".

Technical Assistance

Most of the existing schemes of U. S. assistance were in South America, where the United States has long-established interests. In Equador, for instance there was already an agricultural mission, sent by the United States in 1941, an American aviation expert, who was advising the government on the building of airfields and the operation of air traffic control, a health and sanitation servicio, started in 1946, and an education servicio, started in 1941. The servicios are a form of technical assistance in Latin America which long preceded Point Four.

They are co-operative service units set up within the government departments of the backward country, in which the administrative and advisory posts are filled by Americans, while the field work is done by nationals of the country.

Servicios for public health agriculture, education and engineering had been established in most of the South American Republics. In South East Asia, technical missions were set up after the War by the Economic Co-operation Administration, and other United States agencies. In the Middle East, the American "Near East Foundation"—a private organisation—had been working for twenty years on projects of rural education and improvement. In 1949, all these activities were taken under the wing of the Point Four.

But the promised reinforcements in the shape of money's supplies and manpower did not materialise. The reason was simply that Point Four had no allocation of funds from Congress.

This remarkable hiatus in the life of Point Four lasted for eighteen months. Then, in June, 1950, Congress passed the Act for International Development, which, for the first time gave the President authority to engage staff for a Point Four administration, and voted money for its operations. The first allocation of 37 million dollars for Point Four was a severe blow to those who were expecting something on the scale of Marshall Aid. Even this small amount was voted in the teeth of furious opposition from Senators Taft and Wherry. The general attitude of Congress was one of suspicion, if not hostility, to the high-falutin' ideas of Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson. At the same time as it doled out 37 millions for the underdeveloped countries Congress voted 200 million dollars to guarantee American business against expropriation in foreign countries, and to underwrite the convertibility of profits into dollars.

Aid To Backward Countries

This was an inauspicious beginning, but at least Point Four was more than a Presidential speech. Three months later Mr. Truman authorised the Secretary of State to commence operations. Mr. Acheson's first step was to set up a Technical Co-operation Administration with the task of selecting and co-ordinating projects of technical aid in backward countries. By then, however, America was fully engaged in the Korean war, and the prospects of real assistance to the backward countries became dim. Even so, Dr. Bennett, who had been appointed director of the Technical Co-operation Administration, decided that the diplomatic foundations for Point Four should be laid, for the time when money and materials might be available Between November, 1950 and May, 1951. "Treaties of Technical Co-operation" were concluded with 23 countries. The majority of these agreements laid down only the general conditions for future co-operation on Point Four activities. In a few countries, where the foundations had already been laid by American agencies the agreements were more specific. Thus, in Syria, the University of Beirut, which holds a charter from the University of New York, was to receive T.C.A. funds for new seminars. In Iran, ten more technicians were to be sent to village demonstration centres organised by the Near East Foundation.

Strategic Industries

While this path-blazing was being carried out in the international field, a master-plan for the future operations of Point Four was being drawn up in America. Mr. Rockefeller, assisted by industrialists and trade union representatives, completed his blue-print for Point Four in March, 1951. It was based on the earlier policy recommendations of Mr. Gray, who had emphasised that foreign aid programmes must serve the ends of the total foreign policy of the United States. This advice was adopted as the basis of the Rockefeller plan. Drawn up under the shadow of the Korean war, it emphasised the relationship between United States rearmament and Point Four. To quote Mr. Rockefeller: "Strengthening the economies of the underdeveloped regions and an improvement in their living levels must be considered a vital part of our own defence mobilization.

Hence the Rockefeller plan proposed that the major emphasis of Point Four (about 50% in money terms) should be on the development of strategic material industries in the backward countries. It recommended that this scheme of development would best be carried out by private enterprise.

To achieve the co-ordination of defence mobilization and foreign economic assistance the Rockefeller Commission advised that all foreign aid programmes, including Point Four, should be centalised into one great Agency. This important proposal was adopted in August, 1951. The Mutual Security Agency then set up was made responsible for the over-all direction of military aid, E.C.A., and Point Four. For the first year of operation, the Mutual Security Administration received an allocation of 7 thousand million dollars from Congress Of this amount, Point Four's share was 418 million dollars (about 5 p.c.) This was distributed as follows: for the Near East and Africa, 160 million dollars; for Asia and the Pacific area (including Formosa and Korea), 237 millions, for Latin America, 21 millions Military Assistance voted for the same areas, totalling 970 million dollars, was more than double those for Point Four.

Umbrella Agreements

418 million dollars, though a great advance on the trivial 37 millions of the previous year. is still a ridiculously inadequate sum for the "bold new programme." The list of Technical Co-operation treaties with underdeveloped countries has been extended to 33 and some of the general "umbrella" agreements have been defined in terms of specific projects. One of the more important deals was the setting-up recently of a "Technical Co-operation Fund" in India, which will be spent mainly on the establishment of fifty rural-urban development areas, each comprising 300 villages. A field party of American technicians will be sent to assist this project. The total number of technicians on loan under Point Four is now 169. It can be deduced that Point Four is still in the preliminary stage of technical co-operation, 'servicio' and small loans

However, in a recent speech, Dean Acheson suggested that Point Four would advance shortly from the stage of technical co-operation to that of economic development, financed by private capital. In the same speech, Mr. Acheson explained that Point Four was no "sentimental give-away", but on the contrary, was based on "hard-headed self-interest." There would be nothing wrong with this, provided only the self-interest of the United States can be reconciled with the self-interest of the backward countries themselves. But can it? That is the crucial question. While Point Four remains limited to technical assistance and small development loans, there is no clash of interest. But when the programme develops into the colossus planned by Mr. Gray and Mr. Rockefeller, new and serious problems are likely to arise.

In two under-developed countries, there has been a sharp reaction to the new emphasis on the strategic objectives of Point Four. Burma has indicated that she will participate in the Colombo Plan rather than become a client of the Mutual Security Agency; while Indonesia has informed the United States that she is willing to accept economic aid only if it does not involve her in any defence schemes.

Here are the first signs of conflict. What is equally important, conflicts of interests between America and the backward countries exist on the economic side as well.

Conflict Of Interests

The U.S.A. aims at fostering those industries which are important to her own defence requirements. Most of the under-developed countries wish to develop a balanced economy, in which there is equal emphasis on local consumer industries and on raw products for export. At present, the economies of most under-developed countries are complementary not to their own requirements, but the economies of the industrialised powers. Ceylon is a typical case of a colonial-type economy. 90 per cent of her foreign exchange is earned from three exports—tea, rubber and coconuts. Ceylon's six-year plan, drawn up after the war, had one prime objective—to diversify her economy. Projects for new industries included an electric smelter for iron and steel scrap, an ammonium sulphate plant, and factories to produce paper, textiles, sugar and cement. None of these can be regarded as vital to America's "defence mobilization". Under the full impact of Point Four, Ceylon's raw material industries, such as copra and rubber, would receive higher priority. The result would be to emphasize, not reduce, her dependence on Western markets.

These are some of the more obvious difficulties that lie in the path of Point Four. Since it now appears probable that the Mutual Security Administration will come to the assistance of the Colombo Plan, the Point Four objectives are of urgent interest to Britain. The Colombo Plan differs in one fundamental respect from Point Four. Its emphasis is on the needs and plans of the Asian countries themselves; not on Britain's own requirements from those countries. Nor does it set out to be a crusade against Communism, but rather a campaign against hunger and poverty. For this reason it's more in keeping with the new spirit in the under-privileged countries. For, as Persia has recently shown, they would rather be free bankrupts, than prosperous satellites.

'GRASS DOESN'T GROW ON A BUSY STREET'

White in The Akron Beacon-Journal

DOCTOR'S ORDERS

Smithers was feeling off colour and consulted a doctor. The doctor examined him and said: "All that's wrong is that you smoke too many cigarettes. Here's a way to cure yourself of the habit. Whenever you light a cigarette, put a stone in your pocket. Soon the discomfort of carrying the stones about will cure you."

Smithers nodded and departed. Three days later the doctor received a postcard from his patient. "Dear Sir," it said, "I'm following your advice, but I look darned funny pushing a wheelbarrow!"

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on 21 April, 2017

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Some Flaws In Modern Catalogues

IN last week's article on the deficiencies of the modern stamp catalogue, it was shown that most flaws have sprung up out of the necessity facing the compiler of fitting more than a hundred thousand stamps into a single volume or group of volumes.

The article reproduced below deals with only a single aspect of the subject of catalogue weakness, but it is a very important part of this subject and will bear repeating. Time and again people have looked up particular varieties in the standard reference books, only to find that they are not listed. Just how irritating this can be only the person who has experienced this sort of thing can know.

In the Indian Stamp Monthly of March 1952, Arthur D'Silva writes:

"—The catalogue is almost as old as the hobby itself, but in those far off days it was issued merely as an accessory to keep the collector up-to-date with his stamps. It priced stamps, for the publisher was usually a dealer, but to the collector this pricing was generally of little importance. For in those palmy days Big Business had not yet invaded the hobby and collectors filled their albums by the time-honoured method of the 'swap' rather than by the rather unadventurous one of making a purchase over a counter.

Until only twenty years ago a catalogue remained a work of reference. But nowadays, although it is well nigh impossible to do without the catalogue and so the reference value is still there, the catalogue has become a guide to monetary values. When a new edition comes out, the droves of collectors who snap up the volume are not much concerned about what new stamps have appeared, but whether the ones they already have have risen and the ones they hope to get are still available at the same levels.

Price List

Since they have come to believe so very trustingly in it, collectors have turned the catalogue into a handbook. Basically it still remains the price-list of the firm that publishes it. And smaller firms are usually well satisfied when they sell goods at a fairish discount off the catalogue value. But it is for the very reason that both collectors and smaller firms take the large catalogues as the standard that it is imperative for it to be not only a fairly complete work of reference, but a reliable one. Even more important is it that it should be consistent in its policies and in its listings.

While the Yvert and Tellier catalogue is used by more people than any other in the world — and the Zumstein runs it a close second — the norm for the fixing of values in what might be termed the British sphere of influence is the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. This work is not only quite indispensable to the collector, but stands solidly behind almost every commercial transaction involving stamps.

There might be several inaccuracies in the pricings, but there are few dealers who would dare to branch out on their own in opposition to Gibbons. Gibbons occasionally price 'a' higher than 'b' even though the latter is the scarcer stamp — and the market usually follows suit! If Gibbons mark up prices, the market rises, if Gibbons cut them, the latter nosedives.

But of even greater importance to the market than pricing is the actual listing of stamps. When certain countries are removed from the 'British' section and placed in the 'Foreign' group, the popularity of the issues involved immediately declines. And when a 'Variety' is not accorded catalogue status, the results can be disastrous to a particular stamp. I am not referring here to the many perfectly legitimate instances in which the compiler of the catalogue withholds listing a particular item for valid reasons. For if an issue is a shady one, it should rightly be refused in the catalogue.

But one CAN quarrel with the compiler when he arbitrarily includes certain varieties and removes others from the catalogue without any conceivable rhyme or reason.

I shall here discuss the case of two or three groups of stamps, and show how absurd a position the whims of catalogue compilers can land the stamp world in.

No Buyers

It is fairly well known that if a stamp does not find a number for itself in the catalogue, its chances for finding a buyer are practically zero. There are exceptions, undoubtedly, and many a great rarity has changed hands without benefit of catalogue status, but common and medium stamps do not have the ghost of a chance if they are not to be found in the catalogue.

Collectors are apt to dub such items 'bogus' or forgeries, or one thing and another when actually they are as valid and in order as any in the catalogue. Take the case of the 'Interim' overprints of Burma. These exist 'inverted' on certain of the values. Yet Gibbons only list the 9 pies stamp 'inverted' and completely ignore six other stamps which have exactly the same status. These stamps are being advertised in the British press quite openly, their history is satisfactory, and there have been no complaints so far regarding their genuineness. But since they are UNLISTED many collectors who would otherwise have bought them, prefer to skip them over and take something a little more orthodox.

Other instances in Gibbons are the Gandhi 'Service' issues and the Pakistan 1-1/4 anna provisional. Both these items are perfectly in order, yet the leading catalogue in the Empire chooses to ignore them and so they remain in the doldrums, with every prospective buyer viewing them with complete misgiving.

In some ways the advent of the Commonwealth Ctaalogue some two years ago did a tremendous lot of good to the hobby. Collectors of shade and perforation varieties were fully catered for and a number of minor varieties never hitherto recognised were accorded listing.

It is solely because of its great profusion of detail that this catalogue has such a hold over the collector of George VI issues. Yet even this catalogue follows some queer line of thinking and arbitrarily omits certain items while devoting itself to whole pages of minor flaws.

The Commonwealth Catalogue lists and prices the Pakistan provisional. It includes the 'Interim Inverted' overprints of Burma. Yet while it does mention the basic Gandhi stamps of India, it ignores the "Service" printing of the same series.

Some Examples

I have chosen these few items at random because they will be familiar to readers in this country. But there are dozens more. At least in these few cases it is hoped that Gibbons revise their policy and list these items. The Gandhi 'Service' stamps paid for the carriage of mail through the posts, and they were adhesives. That makes them valid postage stamps, more valid in fact than the 'Air India International' stamp which was valid only for a day and yet has been given full catalogue ranking.

The Gandhi stamps have an exact counter part in the official stamps of Switzerland—Labour Bureau, League of Nations etc.—but because they were not on sale to the general public is no reason for not putting them in the catalogue. They were not the object of ramps, and were NOT produced for philatelists, while things like the Silver Weddings certainly WERE.

A catalogue has ceased to be merely a price list. I repeat that it has taken over most of the functions of the handbook. That is why it must note ALL stamps validly issued, not merely those that a particular firm might have in stock. A policy of as complete a listing as possible—at least in British Empire countries—is the very least that the collector who has shelled out good hard cash can expect for his money from Gibbons. And the same goes for the compilers of the Commonwealth catalogue."

Problems

It is worthwhile dealing with some of the problems raised by the author in this excellent resume of the subject. The point he makes about the market of stamps being affected when they are unlisted is completely true. But unfortunately there is little that can be done as long as the catalogue is published by a single firm.

Any dealer, if he issues a catalogue, will primarily be interested in selling only those stamps which he holds in a fairly large quantity. And if it happens that the items in question are 'varieties', then he will obviously not bother to list—and price—them if he has none to sell. This much has to be said in fairness to the dealers. Only a publisher who is not a dealer can list stamps without worrying whether he can supply them.

But the point that really matters is the reason why collectors buys the catalogue. It must be true enough that barely ten percent of the users of the Gibbons catalogue actually buy their stamps from Stanley Gibbons. The rest use the book as a guide to prices and as a work of reference, pure and simple. Why should the ninety percent of catalogue users who come under this head be deprived of information regarding a stamp merely because the publishing firm do not happen to have varieties in stock?

Those who have gone through the advance catalogues of the great stamp auction firms are sure to have come across dozens of scarce and desirable philatelic items about which there is not the least hint in the standard stamp catalogues. I am particularly referring to die varieties, to major shades, to perforation variations apparent even to the naked eye and to perfectly genuine 'errors'.

In practice, the 9 pies of the inverted 'Interim' set of Burma (instanced in the above article) would fetch a fair proportion of Catalogue on the market, but the others in the series, some of which are far scarcer, would go a-begging for buyers because the average man, depending blindly on the catalogue, would think them to be 'shady'.

Ideal Work

I have confined my remarks almost entirely to Gibbons, because this is the standard generally used in India, but Gibbons is certainly a thousand time more complete when placed beside the American 'Scott'. As far as British Empire perforation varieties are concerned, the Scott is nothing better than a 'simplified' catalogue. The varieties are noted, but seldom priced, with the result that, for instance, the Ceylon 3 cents P. 12, which is worth a penny, is equated with the same stamp in 13 by 13 1/2 compound—which is worth several pounds!

I think that the casual collector can be left with his 'simplified'. For the advanced collector who might be interested in something a little more detailed, as full a listing as possible must be given regarding EVERY variety known of Watermark, Perforation and Major shades. If this plan is adopted for even the whole-world catalogue, it would certainly not get very much bulkier than it is at present.

Or if this were found unworkable, a very detailed catalogue could be published once every ten years of all the stamps issued up to 1930 or so, and a more simplified version published as at present. It might even be practicable to issue a separate supplement containing nothing but 'varieties'.

This would perhaps be the best method, and a work like this would not have to be issued more than once in a decade, it would not be unduly bulky, and it would prove a real boon to the many collectors who are at present groping in the dark and wondering what exactly is the status of the mystery stamp which has come into their possession.

Dutch Flowers

This years' Dutch 'Summer Charities' portray flowers. There are five values in the set, particulars of which are as follows:

2c. plus 2c, rose and red, Dune Rose.

5c. plus 3c, yellow and green, Marsh Marigold.

6c. plus 4c, deep red and pale red, Tulip.

10c. plus 4c. white and yellow Daisy.

20c. plus 5c, deep blue and light blue, Cornflower.

Designed by D. Van Gelder of Veere, the stamps will be printed by Enschede's Haarlem.

New Japanese Airmail

During the past few years, Japan has been producing consistently fine designs on her stamps. The new large format Airmails which have recently been issued are no exception. There is something quite distinctive about the modern Japanese stamps and they are an asset to any album. The 80 yen denomination of the new Air series is shown above.

Liberia Honours Jehudi Ashman

Liberia owed a lot to Jehudi Ashman, who was one of the moving spirits in the founding of the Liberian Republic. A special series of stamps in his honour was issued last month by the Republic. The designs of the set and other details are as follows:

2c. black and red, Ashman and Lotte Carey ,a freed slave.

3c. purple and green, Ashman and R. G. Harper with map of the city of Harper.

4c. brown and green, Ashman and J. Marshall with map of Marshall city.

5c. blue and orange red, Ashman and Buchanan and map of Upper Buchanan.

10c. orange and blue green, Ashman and J. J. Roberts and map of Robertsport.

25c. marone and black, (airmail) Ashman, Monroe and map of Monrovia.

50c. blue green and deep red, (airmail) Ashman W.V.S. Tubman and map of the coast of Liberia.

First Of The New Reign ?

The first colonial stamps showing the new queen are likely to be from the Bahamas. There will be sixteen values in the new set and designs are going to be the same as for the Eleutherian series. Official reason for the retention of these designs is stated to be an economy move, but where exactly the 'economy' is one finds difficult to understand since the stamps are to be printed in London (not by the Canadian Bank Note Co who produced the 'Eleutherians') and will obviously need new plates since the commemorative inscription used for the 'Eleutherian' series are to be removed.

Anyhow, it is good that the stamps are to be printed in London, since more rotten productions than the previous set it would be hard to imagine. Printing will be carried out in two colours. There will be no 2-1/2d and 3/- denominations, and their place will be taken by 5d and 2/6 values. Values of the series will be 1/2d, 1d, 1-1/2d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and £1.

VANA MAHOTSAVA AS REGULAR FEATURE

Munshi's Parting Plea To All The States

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI MAY 9.

THE OUTGOING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE MINISTER, MR. K. M. MUNSHI, HAS ISSUED AN APPEAL TO CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN INDIA TO KEEP ALIVE VANA MAHOTSAVAS AND TO CELEBRATE THEM REGULARLY IN THE FIRST WEEK OF JULY EVERY YEAR.

Another achievement of Mr. Munshi, a national forest policy was after eighteen months' discussion, approved by Government during the week. It will shortly be gazetted.

The third landmark Mr. Munshi is leaving behind is the scheme for Land Development Corporation at present under examination by his Ministry.

The success of Mr. Munshi's sugar policy can be appraised by its results For the first time since the war (speaking from stock position) India has been able to declare an export quota of fifty thousand tons of sugar and twenty thousand tons of gur.

CIRCULAR LETTER

In a circular letter issued last week to all State Governments and military and railway authorities, Mr. Munshi says, "We have now the experience of two Vana Mahotsavas. Preparations for celebrating of the third are to be taken in hand now. In 1950 about four crore of plants were put out against the target of one crore. Reports received to date indicate that the three crore target for 1951 was exceeded. Survival per cent varies between twenty-five and thirty-three per cent and may safely be put at a lower figure.

By far the most serious drawback which we experienced in the past Vana Mahotsavas has been not lack of will on the part of the people, but the lack of plants. This difficulty has to be made good by organising permanent nurseries at headquarters of tehsils, districts, forest ranges and forest divisions.

The greatest danger to new plants are domestic animals, cattle, sheep and goats who are their most dreadful enemies. A study of Rajasthan shows that desert conditions prevail in some parts because a large number of cattle and goats eat up whatever little vegetation springs up. Unless therefore these goats and sheep are prevented from carrying on their depredations, no vegetation can survive and topsoil will continuously deteriorate and desert conditions will continue to spread.

I regret to note that during the last two Van Mahotsavas my appeal for planting fuel forests and trees along roads has not been given the attention it deserves. I find that very little organised attempt has been made to plant trees on roadsides where none existed before and nothing whatever done to fill the ever widening gaps between roadside trees planted by British fifty or sixty years ago.

Fuel forests are intimately connected with the whole programme of food production. Unless the village is supplied with cheap fuel from its own village forest, the most valuable of our manurial material namely cowdung will continue to be burnt and it will be impossible to secure additional yield from our soil which is getting progressively exhausted. As usual, the week beginning from first day of July will be observed as Vana Mahotsava Week this year. Unless this is done the very significance of National Festival would be lost."

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Conceived by Mr. Munshi the Land Development Corporation will have powers firstly to acquire reclaim and cultivate land secondly, to rent it for cultivation thirdly, to settle people on reclaimed land, fourthly, to drill wells and tubewells, fifthly, to carry out irrigation projects, sixthly, to manufacture tractors or provide tractor service, seventhly to manufacture and improve pumps, eightly, to import fertilisers and agricultural impliments, ninthly, to set up research stations, workshops and factories and eleventh, to deal with other related matters.

The Corporation will make either no profit at all or only small profit. It will begin activities in selected areas of reasonable size say one lakh acres and will take over the Central Tractor Organisation. Functioning on commercial lines with a capital of Rs. Five crores atleast one third of its Board of Directors will consist of non-officials to be elected by private shareholders. In order to attract private investment it is proposed that certain minimum return say three per cent should be guaranteed by the Corporation with the backing of Government. With the latter's assistance, the Corporation could also secure loans from international agencies. In addition to developing the large area the Corporation will superwise "grow More Food" schemes involving import and distribution of fertilisers, distribution of seeds, of wells and tubewells, import, manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery etc. Mr. Munshi has said that it will be free from red tape and delays of ordinary departmental control. Nor will its decisions be influenced by political considerations. The scheme should be welcomed if it relieves taxpayers of the wasteful burden involved in "Grow More Food" campaign.

U. S. OIL STRIKE HITS AIR LINES

DENVER, May 10 (UPA): The oil strike spread its effects to foreign nations on Friday.

Britain and Canada have imposed restrictions on both civilian and military flying to conserve dwingling supplies of aviation gasoline. Gas shortages cropped up in the northern states of Mexico.

Aviation fuel shortage forced further curtailments on civilian flying in the United States.

The United Airlines announced it will suspend its all-cargo plane schedules on Saturday.

WASHINGTON: The Government on Friday ordered operators of large service stations, automotive gasoline terminals and bulk plants in 32 states and the district of Columbia to set aside a part of their stocks for possible emergency use.

CANADIAN BAN ON NEGRO AUTHOR

TORONTO, May 10, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Du Bois, American Negro author and teacher, and his wife have been barred from attending the Left-Wing Canadian Peace Congress, officials of the Congress announced here last night.

The announcement said they were detained by immigration officials at Malton airport, near Toronto, on Thursday and would be sent back to New York.

Mr. Du Bois, 84, has attended several of the Communist-sponsored Peace Congresses in European capitals.

The American Embassy in Paris said that the United States was considering France's request for 170 million dollars worth of shore purchases which France considers essential for her rearmament programme.

3 Sentenced To Death In Nagpur

"INFLICTED 30 INJURIES ON VICTIM"

NAGPUR, May 10 (P.T.I.).

The second Additional Sessions Judge, Nagpur, yesterday sentenced to death three persons in a murder case.

The three accused, who had enmity with the deceased Pandurangso, a weaver, over the construction of an akhada' (gymnasium), were alleged to have inflicted thirty dagger injuries while he was proceeding in a rickshaw in September last. The victim succumbed to the injuries at the police station where he was removed immediately after the incident.

The sessions judge, disagreeing with the majority opinion of the assessors, held all the three accused guilty of murder and convicted them to death.

'Ayurved And Research'

BOMBAY, Saturday: Pandit Ramprasad Sharma, Ayurvedic adviser to the Government of PEPSU, spoke on "Ayurved and Research" before a select gathering at the Universal Institute of Health on Saturday afternoon.

He said that Ayurved, the Indian system of medicine, was "as old as the hills", and quoted freely from the "Charak", an ancient book on Ayurvedic lore. This system, he explained, is concerned with the knowledge of life with especial emphasis on the body. In order to understand Ayurved properly, it was necessary to first study Sanskrit, logic and yoga.

The Health Minister to the Government of Bombay, Shri Shantilal Shah, who presided, said that regardless of the "pathy", the aim in medicine should be prevention before cure. He promised VAIDYAS that if a short course of study in Ayurvedic medicine could be found, he would persuade the Government to back such a scheme.

U.S. Army Secretary Frank Pace Jr. said on Friday ammunition supplies in Korea were sufficient for the present limited fighting but had not always been adequate and may not be so in future.

U. N. Intervention Sought

JOHANNESBURG, May 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE African General Workers' Union wants the United Nations to order Dr. Daniel Malan's Government to hold a national convention of all races and colours to draft a new constitution and conduct new elections for a "peoples Government."

The union, which claims to represent more than ten million non-white South Africans, has despatched a petition calling on the United Nations to declare to South African Constitution and Government illegal.

The petition said the Constitution was set up illegally by a White minority, violating democracy and human rights as defined in the United Nations Charter.

It added: "The laws of democracy are that the majority must rule the minority in any society."

UNION'S FORMATION

The petition said that non-Whites, who were in the majority in South Africa, had not approved the formation of the Union South Africa.

The constitution illegally gave the White minority the right to establish a Parliament, frame laws against the wishes and the absence of the non-White majority, and to conduct elections without non-Whites.

"The Parliament formed under this illegal constitution has been illegal since its inception and its laws are illegal", the petition said.

It declared also that representatives of the White minority had no right to speak in the name of South Africa at the United Nations and international meetings.

Forged His Own Death Certificate

NORWICH (England), May 10, (PTI-Reuter): A man was sent for trial here today charged with forging his own death certificate.

Nineteen year old Anthony Rose pleaded that he had been called up for service in the army.

REFUGEES RESCUE ARRESTED MAN

CALCUTTA, May 10 (PTI).

SEVERAL persons, including a police inspector were injured in a clash between the police and a crowd of refugees last night near Dhubulia refugee camp in Nadia district, according to information received here.

The refugees numbering about 800, squatted on the railway line and stopped one goods train and one down passenger train by placing logs of wood on the lines. A police inspector rushed to the spot with a posse of constables and arrested the alleged ring leader. The refugees, however, managed to free the arrested man and attacked the police inspector and his staff with brickbats.

The police then mad. a lathicharge and fired few gas shells to scare away the refugees, some of whom were injured.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police arrived on the spot later and persuaded the refugees to disperse. Normal train service was resumed at about midnight.

The injured, the police inspector and a constable were admitted in hospital.

Fifty-two persons, including three women, were arrested in connection with the clash between the police and a crowd of about 800 refugees near Dhubulia refugee camp in Nadia district on May 8.

BUS PLUNGES INTO CANAL

4 Killed, 29 Hurt

INDORE, May 10 (PTI): Four persons, including the driver were kiled and twentynine others were injured, when a passenger bus plunged into a canal near Khargone yesterday, according to a report received here today. The bus driver was proceeding from Sendwa to Khargone.

The repor tadds that while the bus was in motion the driver lost control of the vehicle.

The driver was killed on the spot while the other three succumbed to their injuries later in the hospital.

DODD STILL IN REDS' HAND

PUSAN, May 10 (UPA): Brigaider General Francis Dodd began his third day in the hands of Communist prisoners on Koje Island today while the Eighth Army prepared to use force to gain the camp commandant's release from his ruthless captors.

The army reported that the American general had been unharmed by the Reds early on Saturday morning but exorbitant ransom demands issuing from the barbed wire enclosure apparently thwarted attempts to obtain his release without violence.

General James Van Fleet called the demands "unreasonable" and said they "cannot and will not be granted."

The Advisory Committee of the People's Education Society, meeting at Hyderabad, with its president Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the chair, resolved to take up immediately the construction of its college building Aurangabad.

"Ceylon Indians May Go Left"

SINGAPORE PAPER'S WARNING TO SENANAYAKE

SINGAPORE, May 10, (PTI): Asian-owned "Singapore Standard" today warned Ceylon it would be difficult for any Government to treat 800,000 Indians in the island as outcastes and yet expect them to be loyal to it.

Commenting on the disfranchisement of nearly 165,000 Indian voters on the eve of elections this month, the paper said it would hardly add lustre to the history of an Asian dominion. "Despite aura of legalism with which leaders of the United National Party surrounded their actions, one cannot help the impression that this unseemly haste to help election is a nice bit of political foxing to ensure re-election of the U.N.P.", the "Singapore Standard" added.

The ultimate effect of this political opportunism, the paper said, would be to drive Indians, capitalists and workers, more and more to left.

RUSSIANS HOLD UP ANGLO-U. S. PATROLS

FRANKFURT, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Russians guards today held up all British and American patrols along the highway between Berlin and West Germany, British Military authorities said.

They said patrols were being held up at Helmstedt, checkpoint on the East-West border

Normally Americans run two patrols daily and British one along the 150-mile broadway which carries traffic from the Western zone to Berlin. The object is mainly to help drivers in difficulties

A British Army officer commenting on the hold up said "we think it is only a very minor pinprick".

PROTEST LODGED

The three Western allied Commandants today protested to General Vassily Chuikov, Soviet Control Commission chief, against Russian interference with British and United States military police patrols on the autobahn—between Berlin and West Germany.

An allied spokesman said the commandants told General Chuikov they assumed the Russian action was made "in error".

MOUNTBATTEN'S NEW COMMAND

LONDON, May 10, (PTI-Reuter).

Vice-Admiral Lord Mountbatten flew from London to Malta today to relieve Sir John Edelston as British Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

He was accompanied by Countess Mountbatten and by Lady Pamella Mountbatten, their daughter.

Lord Mountbatten will fly on to Fayid in the Suez Canal zone early next week to meet Sir Brian Robertson, British Commander-in-Chief, Middle East forces.

Tintodi River Bund Project

JHALOD, May 10 (UPI): The Bombay Government has undertaken the construction of a bund on Tintodi river three miles from here, as a part of the "Grow More Food" campaign. The scheme will cost nearly Rs. 10 lakhs and when completed will irrigate two thousand acres of land.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MR. DUDLEY Senanayake says that people having one foot in Ceylon and another foot across the Palk Strait cannot claim citizenship of the Island.

It is strange that the Ceylon Premier sees a Colossus in every Indian. This is a new version of "Viswarup Darshan".

* *

While Indian scientists are using sunrays for cooking British scientists are harnessing solar energy to run refrigerator and air cooling plants.

The next logical step will be to use the sun for hot wars and cold wars. Already they are blaming sunspots for world tension and crash of markets.

* *

Singapore authorities have put higher prices on the heads of leading Communists in Malaya.

This is in addition to the enlistment of head-hunters for tracking the guerillas. Even the scorched-earth policy of the new Commissioner has left them cold.

* *

The Rajasthan Government has warned certain privileged classes against exercising their customary right of beating their own drums.

But there is no ban on blowing their own trumpets.

* *

Lt. — Governor Santanam says "whoever raises the agricultural production is to be deemed a real patriot these days."

Agriculture is winning laurels on all sides. From "Krishi Pandit" to "Krishi Patriot".

* *

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the well-known historian has informed Bengal Government that he cannot associate himself with the removal of the statues of British administrators of India from Calcutta maidan.

Even after the British have quit India some of our historians have a lingering foundness for Plassey and Black Hole.

* *

The Congress Party in Madras Assembly has appointed sixteen whips, including two women to ensure full attendance of legislators during divisions.

They have to hang together. Mr. Prakasam's walk-in will be more dangerous than his walk-out.

* *

Acharya Kripalani welcomes K. M. P. alliance with the Communists inside the Legislature but advises members to work independently on the basis of Sarvodaya plan outside the Legislature.

This is an example of split personality in politics. The game of running with Gopalan and hunting with Rajaji will not pay in the long run.

* *

Shankerrao Deo urges owners of landed properties to read the "writing on the wall."

They are more worried about the writing in the compensation bond, in view of Sheikh Abdullah's action.

* *

The battle over minister's salaries has brought many interesting revelations Mrs. Lakshmibai Patil, wife of Minister M.P. Patil says that she feels happy in getting some more money to balance the family budget. But what the Bombay Legislature sanctions is taken away by Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh by direct and indirect taxation.

* *

Speaking at a farewell function at Patna Dr. Syed Mahmud, till recently Development Minister of Bihar said: "When I resigned from the ministry in 1939, I was indebted to the extent of Rs. 20,000 which I had to liquidate by selling my Patna lands. This time my debts are heavier and I am trying to pay them off by selling other assets."

Democracy should pay the ministers adequately or start a department for the rehabilitation of displaced ministers.

SCIENCE has become the Fourth Arm of national defence. Scientists have gatecrashed the close preserve of Brass Hats and Blimps and have laid the solid foundations of Defence science. Logistics, geopolitics disnosition of armed forces, operational manoeuvres, field tactics and strategy on the front are still in the hands of field commanders and army headquarters. But ballistics, operational and personnel research and environmental physiology constitute the fundamentals of Defence Science and are handled by top-rank scientists and a corps of skilled scientific workers.

After the attainment of independence and the division of military stores and armed forces between our country and Pakistan, the first task that faced the National Government was the integration of defence. Defence science organisation was put in charge of Dr. Kothari under the guidance of a Policy Board which consist of eminent scientists like Dr. Bhaba. Dr. K. S. Krishnan and Dr. Bhatnagar. Though Defence science service started as a skeleton organisation, it is proposed to streamline it with a Scientific Adviser, 3 Deputy Scientific Advisers and a science personnel totalling to 375. This will form a sort of science brain trust to the ministry of Defence.

* *

In the Defence Science Conference recently held in New Delhi. Mr. H M. Patel, Secretary to the Ministry of Defence announced the establishment of the Institute of Armament Studies at the College of Military Engineering in Poona It is proposed to make it a study, research and training institute which will became a first class university college. In this institute, the principles of armaments and the performance of weapons and equipments can be studied with scientific precision under laboratory conditions. Moreover the Institute can become the clearing house of scientific information, by inter-science liaison and by inter-'Varsities contacts. The army marches on its stomach and its fighting power is in direct proportion to its technical equipment and military weapons. Every country keeps abreast of the march of military science, lest it will be caught napping. Since the Second World War. U.S.A. has burst the 28th atom bomb and Russia follows as a close second. In Korea, the omnipotence of the second world war weapons began to fade out and military strategists had to revise their old idea since the lay of the land and topography presented many new problems. The deadlock around the Truce Line beyond which neither parties are able to advance shows the efficiency of weapons which both sides have perfected. This is an index of the advance of defence research among the combatants.

* *

More fantastic weapons have been used on the Korean front than in World War II. A brand new anti-tank shot of greater piercing power than any yet devised has been adopted both by U S and U. K. and is now used in Korea. The snow-bound conditions in Korea have been countered by new aids to air navigation and improvement in radio communication devices which will operate in unpredictable atmospheric conditions. Improved Oxygen apparatus for fighter pilots, an air-to-air guided missile, a new type of bazooka, horrible flame-thrower of foolproof design and the dreadful Napalm bomb which virtually scorches and skins away humanity form an impressive array in the Korean balance sheet. The "germ bomb" and the propaganda of bacteriological warfare are still in the stage of probe. New methods of equipment and clothing for combating problems of Arctic living and improving operational efficiency under conditions of extreme cold have been perfected and the Korean suit supplied to U. S. soldiers has a gypsy-like appearance. Though India is opposed to and eschews all aggressive wars, she will have to take some tips from Korean clothing and other technical equipment In Kashmir war Madras regiments which were accustomed to tropical conditions had to fight on snow-clad peaks Moreover, the centre of military gravity has shifted from Khyber Pass to the Himalayas and North-Eastern border, where even for defence, pure and simple, our troops should be fully equipped for snow-clad conditions and mountain warfare.

* *

Defence service is not an exact science in the strict sense of the word. It combines and coordinates the results of physics, chemistry biology and medicine and the achievements of social science for the training, care and equipment of armed forces. The Indian defence science laboratory is located at the National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi. The corps of scientists work in close contact with the service technical development establishments and army corps schools. The subjects discussed at Delhi Conference throw light on the problems confronting the infant institution. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence spoke on Defence Science and its organisation, while Dr. Bhatnagar dealt with new trends in science as applied to defence. Major-General Gant Singh dwelt upon the development of science equipment, and Major-General H. I Williams discussed military engineering problems These problems cannot be successfully solved without the full co-operation of scientists and industrialists. Nations which are deficient in some raw materials and scarce metal have harnessed the service of scientists to make good their deficiencies by the evolution of new processes, utilisation of new raw materials and development of substitutes. Hence an industrial and trade boom is a natural corollary to an intensive armament programme. In India during the war period, the tempo of industrial production was stepped up and many new factories were established mainly to meet defence demands, and in some cases, to meet shortages brought in by war conditions. The ordnance factories at Ambernath, Kirkee and other centres and the expansion of armament manufacture for high calibre guns and shells have come to us as a legacy. Countries like America began to develop synthetic rubber and synthetic fibres to meet the shortage brought about by the fall of Malaya to the Japanese. The atom bomb is the acme of scientific exploits, technical efficiency and industrial "know-how" Thus Defence science and industry go together

* *

At the conference in Delhi it was announced that the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science would be invited to hold its sessions in India. This will give an unique opportunity to Indians to keep in touch with scientific developments in the Commonwealth. There is a division of labour in scientific research and certain Commonwealth countries undertake specialised scientific work not merely because of their resources of scientific manpower, but even more because of the special conditions obtaining in the countries concerned for conducting research in the selected direction. Britain has embarked on 3,000 Million Sterling armament programme and has arranged to explode its first atom bomb in the wilds of Australia with the active co-operation of Australian authorities. Though the technical know-how will be kept a guarded secret, there will be general exchange of scientific information among Commonwealth countries which India can equally share. Canadas' top-ranking scientists called "D.R.B" men are carrying on top-secret experiments in chemical and biological warfare. This will add to the pool of Commonwealth defence. Recently, the Pakistan C-in-C paid a tribute to the excellence of Mountain Battery and the successful strategy they have evolved in mountain warfare in Kashmir. Similarly our troops in Kashmir which 'contained' the raiders should have also some scoring points in fighting on snow-clad peaks of Kashmir. There will be 'reserved' subjects for respective countries, as Commonwealth Advisory Committee will discuss only issues arising from an agreed agenda.

* *

Apart from secret weapons, there are many discoveries of medical and scientific value which all Commonwealth countries can share and share alike. In scouring Polar regions for rehearsal in Arctic war, which Canadians fear, will be the shape of things to come from Russia, they came across "mosquitoes" as big as fighter planes, and in their way, just as deadly." Canadian entomologists fought this peril with geiger counters and conquered the menace to the life of the soldier. This knowledge is bound to prove useful as armoury against similar pests. New techniques and drugs for treatment of burns, wounds and frost bites and blood substitutes for use in battlefield transfusions developed by army medicos will be shared with other Commonwealth countries and will be available for civilian use also. Canada and Australia have carried out extensive researches in food and food products and have hit upon tastier and more nourishing canned rations for troops in the field. Similarly, the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore is carrying on investigation on canned rations of various types and their behaviour in storage under varying climatic conditions. This will provide defence forces with standard and highly nutritious rations for their sustenance in the field. A canned vegetable curry, dainty and delicious is its latest product and has won golden opinion from the armed forces. Tommies and Yankees who admire the dainty plate of curry and rice after tasting it in India during the war can have it on any front, as canned curry can be easily ordered by any command.

* *

The Defence science organisation has a department of psychological research whose main job is to conduct experiments on the human physique and personality. The wing has to undertake training of officers and other personnel employed in the selection of candidates for armed forces. A considerable amount of test, standardisation of intelligence and aptitudes is involved and research on sociometry is also necessary. Practically all the old tests based on British standards have been revolutionalised and replaced by tests devised in India by Indian psychologists and standarised for the Indian population. The main purpose is to develop qualities like self-reliance, self-confidence, independence of thought, straightforwardness in action, self-control, self-discipline, team spirit, tolerance of others' viewpoints which form basic personality qualities for free people. Though schools and colleges come in handy for inculcating the new spirit, it is the field of sports, game and civic and social service that develops the latent talents and qualities and unfolds a balanced personaity which is the hallmark of freedom. With a view to give youths full opportunity to bring out the best in them, compulsory military education, University Training Corps, flying clubs, glider clubs and rifle clubs have been encouraged from which promising personnel can be drawn to man the armed forces of the country.

* *

Since the end of the war, educated youths have entered the various wings of the defence service and have made their name in army, navy and air force. It is a handful of "dare-devils" of the Indian air force that saved Kashmir in the nick of time from the onslaught of tribal raiders. This is a proud record for the new air arm of Free India. This is in tune with the glorious martial traditions of India. Recently an Indian naval cadet topped the list of successful candidates who appeared for the final examination of cadets from the training ship H.M.S. "Devonshire" of the Royal Navy Academy. In the non-official field, Mrs. Geeta Roy won the women's title and trophy in the All-India Rifle Shooting Championship held last month in Calcutta. In the same contest, Souren Chowdhury carried the prize as the crack marksman. These show the wealth of material we have for the armed forces of the country on whom develve the task of defending our freedom.

* *

Between militant Communalism and warring regionalism, the Defence Services stand as the rock of nationalism, setting an example to the civilian population. Their role in "grow more food campaign" and their timely help in floods, earthquakes and fighting famine in areas like Rayalseema is something to be proud of. The authorities complain of lack of enough candidates and that recruits do not come to the right standard. This is a challenge to the youth of the country. Purged of the old artificial distinction of 'martial' and 'non-martial' races introduced by the British to divide the country, the army is an open field for the youths of the country to exhibit their prowess. Let them respond to the call.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

an item from Jubbulpore in Madhya Pradesh last week said **that Shri. P. K. Deshmukh, Minister for Education disclosed that there still live in the State thousands of persons who are so backward and primitive that they do not know how to construct a hut. People of this tribe live on trees "like birds and monkeys". When the last census was taken the trees on which they reside were marked and numbered and entered in the registers as their "houses".**

We would like to know the cranium capacity of the members of this tribe. Does it reach the capacity of the latter Peking Man? Or is it just about that of the Pithecanthropus erectus—the ape-man of Java? Homo sapiens is a wide term. There are variations ranging from the New Zealand aborigine to a Bernard Shaw or an Einstein. And in between come such tribes as are found in Madhya Pradesh, who, according to a Minister of that State have not got the intelligence to build a hut for their own residence! We should certainly thank the Indian Census Commissioner for getting these people in the census register—as Homo sapiens.

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INDIA'S STAKE IN DEMOCRACY

Our Ideal Is Not Different From America's, Says Sen

NEW YORK, May 10 (PTI).

INDIA'S Ambassador to the United States, Mr. B. R. Sen, has just completed a round of visits to the important U.S. cities both on the west and east coasts, during which he spoke of India's stake in democracy and her interest in world peace, writes D. P. Wagle, PTI Special Correspondent.

"While there is complete basic similarity between the democratic aims and ideals of the United States, and India," Mr. Sen said in a speech in Boston "we differ due to understandable historical reasons, in the emphasis we place upon the constituents of our faith."

"When we speak of partners in the free world," Mr. Sen said, "We must never forget the different emphasis that freedom connotes in different countries under different circumstances. Freedom in America is freedom from political control. This is a fine ideal, and we in India have also incorporated that ideal in our Constitution. And yet to the impoverished and underfed masses of India and the countries of the east, freedom primarily means freedom from hunger, want, from disease and exploitation."

In New York and other important business centres, Mr. Sen met some of the leading American industrialists and financiers, and discussed with them the possibilities of promoting commercial enterprise and investments within the framework of India's economic development plan. Mr. Sen said that the interest he had been able to create had been encouraging.

PLANNING POLICY

Mr. Sen explained India's planning policy and said that as in the United States itself, ideas of how to integrate "free enterprise" with freedom were undergoing a constant change in terms of new social needs and values.

Mr. Sen took the opportunity to "pay a tribute to the many Americans, young and middle-aged and old, engineers, technicians, scientists, who are giving their devoted service to India." He particularly mentioned in his speeches Mr. Horace Holmes and said his work at Etawah had been "extremely encouraging."

During his tour, Mr. Sen paid a visit to Hyde Park where he was the house guest of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. Mr. Sen placed a wreath on that occasion at the grave of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"America has, in the past, sent many missionaries to India to spread education and improve the country's health," Mr. Sen said in a speech referring to Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to India.

"Today there is scope for a whole army of devoted and selfless workers prepared to put off their white collars, as it were, go down to the masses, live with them, win their confidence and teach them scientific agriculture. Here is occasion to prove by living example one's faith in democracy and the brotherhood of man. And this work has to be done with a tremendous sense of urgency so that the forces of revolution which are darkly hovering over Asia might be harnessed in constructive channels."

TRAINING PERIOD OF TEMPORARY PRIMARY TEACHERS

To Be Treated As Duty

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed that the period spent on training by temporary primary teachers deputed by District School Boards and Authorised Municipalities to Training Colleges should be treated as duty and that duty pay should be paid to all teachers who complete three years' continuous service (including the period of training in Training Colleges), from the date on which they complete three years' service. This is, however, subject to the condition that their work as primary teachers prior to their deputation and progress and conduct thereafter were satisfactory.

The Gavernment has also directed that the orders regarding payment of duty pay to temporary primary teachers deputed for training to Primary Training Colleges issued in November 1951 and as amended in February last should remain in force for a period of three years, and the position reviewed before the expiry of that period.

SALE OF 'POHA' AT STATE GRAIN SHOPS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Poha will be available from Monday (12th May) at any Government Grain Shops or any of the following Co-operative Society Shops in the non-Government Grain Shop areas to cardholders in the Bombay Rationed Area and hostels, clubs and other institutions holding ration permits (excluding Hotelwallas and Farsanwallas) once in the second week of every month at the rate of Re. 0-14-3 a seer.

The quantum of Poha will be one seer per Head of Family's card per month in the case of cardholders and one seer per every 8 units per month in the case of ration permit holders (excluding Hotelwallas and Farsanwallas).

B.S.D./C.P.S.—Nos. 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 47, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 62, 63, 71, 72, 73, 75 and 76.

The addresses of the above shops are available from any Ward Area Rationing Office.

Mr. M. C. Chagla

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Chief Justice of Bombay, along with his wife, two sons and daughter left for Colombo on the R.M.S "Startheden" today.

INDIA'S CHOICE HAS TO BE MADE

Buddha's Message Pointed Out

LUCKNOW, May 10 (PTI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave said here last night that India had to choose between violence and non-violence.

The Acharya who was addressing a public meeting in Lucknow said that the day was an auspicious day as on this day about 2,500 years ago was born the Gautam Buddha. The message of peace and non-violence preached by him had to be acted now.

The Acharya said that in a world divided between the U.S and the USSR blocks, any decision to opt for violence would only make India a camp follower of one of these two blocs. If India became successful in the mad race for power it would become a danger to the world peace and a failure would bring her slavery.

Buddha Jayanti In Nepal

KATHMANDU, May 10 (PTI): Numerous Buddhist Viharas (sacred places) all over Nepal, birth place of Lord Buddha celebrated the day of birth, enlightenment and death of the great preacher, with religious discourses and pledges to dedicate anew to birth and non-violence.

Here in the capital thousands flocked to Anand Kutir and the ancient Buddhist temple of Swaymbhunath which overlooked Kathmandu from a northern hill top.

It was at Kapilvastu in western foothill regions of Nepal famed for warriors, that Buddha was born in a royal family. His birth place today lies dilapidated. The Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. M.P. Koirala, announced last week that his Government will preserve it and help its renovation.

Motor Vehicle Bodies Of Steel

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of India has decided that motor vehicle bodies of steel fabricated in India will not now be treated as motor vehicle spare parts, according to a notification by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports on the export of motor vehicle parts and accessories thereof of Indian manufacture.

"MISUSE OF SCIENCE"

Joliot-Curie's Article

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, the French atomic scientist, today declared that those responsible for using the atomic bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki had prostituted science.

He was replying in an article published in the Communist "Daily Worker" to a recent statement made by Mr. Warren Austin, Chief United States delegate to the United Nations.

Announcing the article which was addressed to Mr. Austin, the "Daily Worker" said that Prof. Joliot-Curie appealed in March against the use of germ warfare by the Americans in China and Korea.

"Mr. Warren Austin replied with an abusive letter charging Prof. Joliot-Curie with prostituting science. This is the scientist's reply to Mr. Austin the "Daily Worker" announcement added.

Prof. Joliot-Curie wrote "the President of the Peking Academy of Science, my colleague Kud-Mo-Jo, and the Chinese experts who sent me the accounts of investigations and analyses carried out in Korea and China, are scientists for whom I have the greatest esteem.

Their professional competence and moral qualities cannot be doubted."

"The facts that they have recorded and communicated to me show that germ warfare is being carried out.

Socialists To Visit Yugoslavia

BOMBAY, Saturday: A five-man delegation of the Socialist Party of India led by Mr. Farid Ansari, a prominent Socialist of U.P., will leave Delhi for Yugoslavia on May 13 in response to an invitation from the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, it is learnt here today.

The delegation will be in Yugoslavia for three weeks and will also visit Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Iraq and Egypt.

Other members of the delegation are: Mr. Baka Behari (Orissa), Mr. T. Thakur (Bihar), Mr. M. R. Dandavate (Bombay) and Mrs Shanta Nayak (Maharashtra).

BRINGING UP TUNIS ISSUE IN U.N.

Asian Group To Meet

NEW YORK, May 10 (PTI).

The Fifteen-nation Asian-African Group will meet again on Tuesday to consider the latest developments on the Tunisian question, and, in particular, whether the prospects had improved for calling a special session of the General Assembly, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI Special Correspondent.

At the last meeting of the group, it was joined by 17 out of the 20 members of the powerful Latin American Group, about half of whom must go with the Asian Group if the latter's idea of a special Assembly session for Tunisia is to have a majority backing with the United Nations.

It was learned that the Latin American nations were still considering the data supplied to them by their respective delegations after the joint Asian-South American meeting.

Tuesday's meeting of the Asian group is not therefore expected to be attended by the Latin American delegates, but another joint session was contemplated after those delegations had received instructions from their Governments.

TRUCE IN KOREA

Although not yet considered at the Group level, some members of the Asian-African caucus were said to be of the opinion that the group might give passing consideration to the truce outlook in Korea and to the developments that had taken place in the Far Eastern situation so far as it concerned the United Nations.

Consultations were believed to have taken place, between leading members of the group on the serious nature of the "possible lines of action" that were likely if the present critical phase of the truce negotiations should take a turn for the worse.

The group has not considered the Korean question since it has enlarged, but the general feeling was said to be the same as when it was formed specifically for that purpose—namely, to prevent extension of the Korean conflict into a wider field and possibly into a world conflict

One Killed In Blasting Operation

JUNAGADH, May 10 (UPI): One person died and two others were injured as a result of a blasting operation on a well at Vadodar village, 10 miles from here. The injured persons who are in Junagadh Hospital are reported to be in a serious condition.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce: The last date for receipt of applications for Congress candidature in respect of the ensuing municipal elections at Mulund is Saturday, May 10,

NEW DISCOVERIES ON PLANT LIFE

Indian Scientist's Achievement

LONDON, May 10 (PTI).

THE well-known Indian Botanist, Dr. K. Janaki Ammal told the Press Trust of India today that a region of high evolutionary activity in plant life had been discovered in a little-known part of the Sino-Himalayas.

Dr. Janaki Ammal said that this region extended from Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, South-East Tibet and Upper Burma to the adjoining Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuan.

Dr. Janaki Ammal, who has been cytoglost to the Royal Horticultural Society related how she had been led to this discovery. Her work at the Society's gardens at Wistley and the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, as well as some of the famous old gardens of England, had brought her into close contact with an extensive collection of South-East Asian plants.

"In making a comparative study of the chromosomess in the species of some of the best known general of plants from this region, I was struck by their high development, as shown by the duplication of chromosomess" Dr. Janaki Ammal said. "With this duplication were also intensified the size of the flower, leaf and fruit—and other qualities of the plant—which made it especially sought for its horticultural and medicinal values"

STUDY OF FLORA

Dr. Janaki Ammal said that the discovery of such a natural region of evolutionary activity raised many important problems in the study of the flora of Asia, with reference to the geological history of the continent, and in particular with the great Himalayan range and the forces which seemed to be actively producing these changes in plant life. It also put a new perspective to the evolution of plant life of the world in general, and the search for other such centres, perhaps not so active as the region in S.-E. Asia, where similar processes were taking place.

"It is especially important for an understanding of the flora of India, in which so many diverse continental elements are united," Dr. Janaki Ammal added. "Such a discovery calls for more intensive studies in the population of plants in their natural habitat, and in which this region of activity falls."

Dr. Janaki Ammal visited Nepal which she describes as 'at the crossroads of Asian plant life' in 1948 for an on-the-spot study of plant there. She has travelled and collected plants extensively in both China and Japan.

The first woman to take her M.A. degree (nearly 30 years ago) in botany from the University of Madras, Dr. Janaki Ammal has been working since 1939 in Britain, the last five years as cytologist to the Royal Horticultural Society. She is now a guest research worker of the Instituet Agronomique of the French Ministry of Agriculture, Paris.

State Encouragement For Military Training

SCHOLARSHIPS SANCTIONED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIX SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of Rs. 500 per annum each have been instituted by the Government of Bombay for the purpose of encouraging boys of Bombay State to undergo military training with a view to entering the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army. They will be tenable at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.

The scholarships will be open to candidates domiciled in the State of Bombay and will be awarded by the Government to suitable candidates on the recommendation of the Director of Education. One of the scholarships will be reserved for a suitable candidate belonging to the Backward Class community satisfying the minimum requirements. If, however, a suitable candidate from this community is not forthcoming, all the six scholarships will be awarded by open selection. The scholarships will be tenable for two years in standards X and XI. The value of the scholarships, viz., Rs. 500 per annum, is liable to be reduced if the circumstances of the candidate do not justify the payment of the scholarship in full. The number of scholarships is also liable to be reduced according to the provision available for the purpose in the budget.

If any of the scholarships remain vacant for want of suitable candidates from this State, they may be awarded to boys from this State studying in public schools outside the State and fulfilling the other requirements laid down in these rules.

ELIGIBILITY

The scholarships will be open to boys whose parents or guardians are unable to pay the expenses of training at this School. Preference will be given to those belonging to families that have served in the armed forces of India.

Applications will be received from candidates who have passed standard VIII of the secondary school or the equivalent standard of a European or English-teaching school and whose age does not exceed 15 on the 1st day of January following the last date fixed for the receipt of applications.

An applicant must produce a medical certificate from a Civil Surgeon showing that he is physically fit and has no inherent defect which prevents or may prevent him from completing his training in the military school or disqualifies him from entering the Army.

He must also be able to establish his need for financial support.

Application should be made on or before 1st November on application forms (to be had from the Principal) to the Principal of the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona. Applications arriving late will be summarily rejected.

EXAMINATION

Eligible candidates will be examined in English, Mathematics and General Knowledge of current affairs according to a standard expected of boys of standard IX and of age-group 14-15. The examination will be held in November or December under the direct control of the Director of Education. Candidates obtaining over 50 per cent of the marks obtainable will be interviewed by a Selection Committee with a view to finding out the candidates' general knowledge of current affairs and their suitability for a career in the defence forces. Credit will be given for proficiency in sports and outdoor activities. The final award will be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Director of Education.

No scholarship will be awarded unless the parent or the guardian of the candidate executes a bond agreeing to keep him at the school for the whole course and later on to send him up for the open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission.

A Bombay Government scholar may hold another scholarship or scholarships in addition to the Bombay Government scholarship and if the total amount due to him exceed his estimated annual expenditure at the Military School, the Bombay Government scholarship will be suitably reduced so as to bring the total amount of scholarships down to the amount required to meet his expenditure at the Military School.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 Suhasini Redij, G songs, 08-15 H. Ghangrekar, m.m.kh. vilambit, 11-45 N. Muzumdar, "Analgaan", G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 H. Chaudhari, flute, 13-40 Programme concert, 17-30 H. Ghangrekar, Pradeepika, 18-10 H. Chaudhari, flute, 18-30 Chandrabai Jambolikar, kh.v., gauri, 19-00 Suhasini Redij, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, hori dhun, 19-30 M. Chinai, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 N. Ahmed, vocal, 20-45 Suhasini Redij, G songs, 21-15 Lalita Venkatram, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS

353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 H. Chaudhari, flute, 08-45 Suniti Telang, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 M. Chinai, kh.v., gaud sarang, 12-15 Chandrabai Jambolikar, soor malhar, 13-00 Suniti Telang, M songs, 13-30 Jagjit Kaur, H songs, 13-50 N. Ahmed, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 AIR artist, "Avaghachi sansar," abhang, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S. Parab party, abhang, 20-30 H. talk on Sanskrit literature, 20-45 Suniti Telang, M songs, 21-00 J. Kaur, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 N. Ahmed, vocal, 22-20 H. Ghangrekar, purya.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m. 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 P. N. Mistry, kh. bhatiyar, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 P. N. Mistry, bhimpalas, 18-20 Sudha Divetia, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Love (Ahm.), 19-00 Jotsna Natu, khayal, 19-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 J. Natu, kh.s. kalyan, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 21-30 P. N. Mistry, kh. basant, 21-45 J. Natu, kh. bahar.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 5-00 Hindi Prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Phophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-15 Gramo records, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Just fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For Children, 20-25 Meet Students, 20-35 Letter's replies.

Bharaverartha Gauram

Shri Karuna Shankar Pandya will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Bharaverartha Gauram" in the series "Sanskrit Sahitya Men" from All India Radio, Bombay on May 11 at 8-30 p.m.

The talk can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 2, 2008
Muslim: Shaban 16, 1371
Parsi: Ader 12, 1321
Sunrise 6-06 a.m.
Sunset 7-04 p.m.
Hightide 00-12, 13-16
Lowtide 06-26, 19-10.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY TAXI ASSOCIATION: Annual General Meeting to consider matters pertaining to the taxi trade, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 10 a.m.

MANDON'S PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE: Body Beautiful Contest and physical feats, Cama Hall, Fort, 3-30 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Buddha Jayanti celebrations, Vivekananda Hall, Khar, 5 p.m.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Celebration of 50th Foundation Day, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture "The Ocean of Life", Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

KINGS CIRCLE GARDEN: Vocal music from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Orchestral music by N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Ten-day Camp For Children At Kandivali

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The organizers of the Day Camp for Children, at Kandivali, have planned a Parents' Day for tomorrow (Sunday) May 11 at 4-30 p.m., in the premises of the Training Institute for Physical Education. Mr. Prescott Childs, U.S. Consul-General in Bombay, will preside on the occasion. The organizers have cordially invited the parents and guardians of the children attending the Camp and also others who are interested in the scheme.

The ten-day Day Camp, which was started on May 5 has been jointly organized by the Old Students' Association of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, and the Bombay Physical Culture Association. Sixty-two children—38 boys and 24 girls—of the ages between seven and thirteen years, are attending the Camp. They come to Kandivali in the morning in a Municipal School Committee's bus and return home by 6 p.m.

The programme of the Camp consists of games, athletics, rhythmics, story-telling, group-singing, strolls in the woods, camp-craft, clay work, paper work, art work, needle work, cardboard work, group projects, experiences in group living and group leadership, under the guidance of highly qualified staff.

OFFICE OF ELECTION TRIBUNAL

The office of the Election Tribunal, Bombay, has started functioning at the Council Hall, Bombay 1. Mr. M. S. Noronha is Chairman of the Tribunal.

Swearing In Of President

NEW DELHI, May 10, (UPI): All India Radio has arranged to broadcast a running commentary in English and Hindi on the swearing in ceremony of the President and Vice-President taking place in Parliament House New Delhi, on 13th May.

The commentaries will be broadcast simultaneously from All India Radio, Delhi from 8-15 a. m. regional stations will relay the commentaries either in English or in Hindi or in both. From Delhi the commentary in English can be heard on 16-62, 25-13, 31-15 and 422.5 metres and in Hindi on 338.6, 48, 47, 41.15, 31.35 and 25.32 metres.

Thundershowers At Scattered Places In India

POONA, May 10 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday: Thundershowers have been widespread in Himachal Pradesh and have occurred locally in North-West Uttar Pradesh, the plains of the Punjab (India), Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North-West Rajasthan and South-East Madhya Pradesh.

Day temperatures fell appreciably in Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (India). They were appreciably below normal in Bihar and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 11TH: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, local in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin scattered in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, the South Deccan (Desh), north coastal Andradesa, Rayalaseema, interior of Tamilnad, and in Malabar and South Kanara. Dust or thunderstorms with showers will be fairly widespread in the Punjab (India) and West Uttar Pradesh, local in East Uttar Pradesh and East Rajasthan, and occur at few places in West Rajasthan and North Madhya Bharat. Strong winds are likely in south-west Rajasthan, Kutch, North Saurashtra and along and off-Orissa coast during afternoon.

Day temperatures will fall in the Punjab (India) and North Rajasthan and rise in Bihar and Gangetic West Bengal.

Observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday:

Ahmedabad	110	77	0	0	—0.2
Allahabad	102	83	0	1.2	+0.3
Baroda	108	81	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	92	79	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	94	74	0.1	8.5	+3.7
Madras	101	83	0	0	—1.0
Poona	103	72	0	0.1	—0.7
Surat	97	80	0	0	—0.1

Charkha Classes In Bombay

MADE OVER TO VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The ten charkha classes conducted at the Labour Welfare Centres in Greater Bombay by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Welfare) have been made over for running to the Village Industries Committee, Bombay State, for a period of six months from May 1. The Committee will conduct these classes in accordance with an experimental scheme it has prepared.

This decision of the Government is in consequence of the recommendation of the Officer on Special Duty (Retrenchment) and Estimates Committee that the Labour Welfare centres should be reorganised and all possible economy effected in the working of these centres. It is also proposed to have an advisory committee consisting of (i) a representative of the Labour Welfare Department, (ii) a representative of the Village Industries Committee and (iii) a tried local constructive worker. The committee is to select Honorary Instructors for each centre and also arrange to conduct lectures on Khadi and other items of constructive work at least once a month at all the centres. It is further charged with arranging to manufacture slivers and getting them distributed to spinners at the centres.

The scheme prepared by the Committee envisages the running of these classes on a self-sufficiency basis. The spinner will spin for themselves and not for wages. For this, there will be a well-organised staff of honorary constructive workers. The new spinners will be supplied with slivers free of cost during the period of training. The yarn produced during this period will be the property of the centre, and when the spinners pick up the craft, they will be allotted a spinning wheel each for their use in the centre only.

ALL STATES ON SAME LEVEL!

Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

mantle of Parliamentary democracy is the bankruptcy of statesmanship.

Whatever Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar might hope, the fact remains that the Congress rulers of India have created fresh vested interests, which will prevent any amalgamation plan in the future. Being a lawyer, finances do not interest Dr. Katju.

These show-windows of Indian democracy, in their initial states, are costing the Central Exchequer a modest sum of Rs. six and a half crores.

It should cost, at least four times this amount, if they become Part A States.

Dr. Katju referred to his legal background. He should have known that there is no local constitutional autonomy outside Part A and Part B States. The executive and legislative powers of the Part C States exist at the will of Parliament, which may continue or create legislatures in Part C States and define their powers but such legislatures will be in the position of Provincial Legislatures under the Government of India Act 1919; their acts will be void, in so far as, they are repugnant to Union Legislation. Unlike Part A or Part B States, the executive and legislative powers delegated or continued in Part C States may be withdrawn by Parliament; the provisions of the Constitution relating to legislature and Ministers in Part C States may be amended by an Act passed with simple majority in both Houses of Parliament. It does not depend on the imagination of Dr. Katju but on Parliament to do away with the distinction between Part A and Part C States. In doing so, Parliament, which is the guardian of tax-payer's money, will have to consider whether it was necessary to add to the tax-payer's burdens.

Delhi's "Gain"!

The Legislative Assembly of Delhi was inaugurated in the Old Council Chamber, built in 1912 to house the then Imperial Legislative Council. That Chamber has witnessed many a stormy scene. Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford presided over the meetings of the Council in the pre-1919 Act period. The Chamber saw not only the passing of the Rowlatt Act but also the inauguration by the Duke of Connaught of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which culminated in the Independence Act of 1947. The Chamber also witnessed the entry of the Late Pandit Motilal Nehru as the Leader of Opposition, his constitutional onslaughts on the Government of the day and his walking out from the Legislature, after he had wiped away the dust from his shoes. The Chamber saw the cavalcade in which real giants came up to the stage. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Right Honourables Srinivas Sastri and Tej Bahadur Sapru, Lord Hailey, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Lal Lajpatrai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. It was a galaxy of great men, the like of which will never be seen in a Legislature of this country.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs 5 & 7 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR PHAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

INDO-EGYPTIAN TIES

His Excellency Ismail Kamel Bey, Egyptian Ambassador to India and Doyen of Diplomatic Corps, called on Dr. Radhakrishnan, India's Vice-President-elect in New Delhi on Friday. Photo shows His Excellency Ismail Kamel Bey in conversation with Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Nehru Chooses His Cabinet

MAHATAB, GADGIL & BALDEV SINGH LEFT OUT?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The personnel of the new cabinet is believed to have been finalised by the Prime Minister.

According to knowledgeable persons the new cabinet will consist of the following:

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

G. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister.

Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Defence Minister.

Maulana Azad, Minister for Education and Scientific Research.

Lal Bahadur Sastri, Minister for Transport and Railways.

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food and Agriculture.

T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour.

Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Works, Production and Supply.

Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Home and States.

Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning, including River Development.

Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation.

C. C. Biswas, Minister for Law.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health and

Soran Singh, Minister for Communications.

Mr. Soran Singh, is presently a Minister in the Punjab and is replacing Sardar Baldev Singh. Mr. R. R. Diwakar will continue as Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. The formal announcement is expected on the 13th inst.

CONGRESS PARTY LEADER

NEW DELHI, May 10 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru is expected to be unanimously elected leader of the Congress Party in the new Parliament when the party meets tomorrow at Parliament House at 4 p.m.

Mr. Nehru's name, according to lobby circles, is likely to be proposed by Maulana Azad and seconded by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha.

REVOLUTIONARIES MUST HELP NATIONAL GOVT.

Savarkar's Clarion Call

POONA, May 10. (H. S.): Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who presided over the function of inauguration of an 'Exhibition of photographs and pictures of Revolutionary martyrs and heroes', held here under the auspices of Abhinava Bharat Sang expressed his satisfaction at the 'Independence' achieved by our country in unequivocal terms and decried the tendency which tried to raise an armed revolt against the present Government, which he considered as 'ours'

Explaining his stand, he said that the present Government was manned by our own countrymen and therefore all the old patriots who belonged to the revolutionary school of thought must come forward to serve our country in full force.

Referring to the criticism made in certain quarters that 'Savarkar ought to have been made the first President of the Republic of India', he said that they had all along cherished only one ideal that of freeing the motherland from the foreign bondage and strived hard for freedom only with that view.

"On the contrary, we would refer to accept even the post of a porter in this free country and would be satisfied with that" he added.

Advising the old revolutionary-patriots he said that the should emulate the example of 'Arya Chanyaka' by preparing themselves to go to Himalayas, rather than revolt against the Government of our country, which was manned by our bretheren. He considered this sort of revolt as an 'Act of Treason' in the present circumstances.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar recalled the sacred memories of all those heroes, who had sacrificed their lives on the altar of freedom and paid high compliments to the valour, displayed by them. At the same time, he deplored the present tendency in our country, which either discredited these revolutionaries or ignored them totally.

JEDHE'S DECISION

Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe, who inaugurated this Exhibition, announced his intention to keep aloof from party politics in our country in future. He also paid glowing tributes to the martyrs, who worked hard for achieving the independence of our country.

20 ARRESTS IN POONA

POONA, May 10, (PTI) Eight persons, who took part in the Satyagraha launched by the People's Front, were taken into custody at a street corner meeting this evening. The meeting was addressed by them in defiance of the ban under Sec. 144 promulgated by the District Magistrate. The "Satyagraha" was led by Mr Chippa, a Communist worker.

Twelve Socialist "Satyagrahis" were also taken into custody by the police.

Mr. Raphauns, the Secretary of the City Socialist Party, who led the batch yesterday was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment by Mr. T. P. Ghughale, City Magistrate, while fourteen others received three weeks' imprisonment each.

HIMALAYAS MAKE DAY LONGER

WASHINGTON, May 10, (PTI-Reuter): Winds striking against the great mass of the Himalayas — the world's highest mountain range — help to make the earth wobble a little, an American scientist said here today.

He believes also that alternating wind effects on the Rockies, the Andes and other great mountains, help to speed the earth's rotation in summer and slow it in winter, contributing to changes in the length of the day.

Dr. Waltermunk, who expounded these views to the annual meeting of the American Meteorological Society said he and another scientist Dr. Groves had worked out their theories on facts long known to science.

Since 1890 Dr. Munk said astronomers had known that the earth wobbles in the same way as a spinning top.

TOKYO, May 10, (PTI-Reuter): Emperor Hirohito entertained Gen. Matthew Ridgway, retiring United Nations Commander, and Mrs. Ridgway at a farewell lunch party here today.

NO WAR ON REDS

Rajajis Speech Echo In Madras Council

MADRAS, May 10 (PTI): Mr. C. Subramaniam, Madras Finance Minister, today told the members of the United Democratic Front in the legislative Council that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, had not "declared war" against the Communists as they believed.

"Our war is against the ideology of the Communist Party based on violence and hatred "under which they flourish" he said.

When the Council debated the Governors' address today Communist members stated that the Chief Minister had declared "war against the Communist Party" by his statement in the Assembly yesterday that he was their "Enemy No. 1".

Mr. Rajeshwara Rao (Communist) said his party never wanted to create any discontent among the people as was alleged by the Chief Minister. It was the way the Government was run by the party in power that had created discontent among the people he said.

Mr. S. G. Rao, another Communist member, said that the Chief Ministers' statement would help blackmarketers.

Mr. S. B. Adityan (United Democratic Front) demanded in the Madras Council (upper house) the appointment of a committee of privileges of the house to consider the police prohibitory order on the opening day of the legislature.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister said there was no "prima facie" case for appointing a privileges committee.

The Chairman of the house Dr. P. V. Cherian disallowed the motion because he considered there was no "prima facie" case for the constitution of such a privileges committee.

Rani Bab Bailed Out

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May. 10.

Rani Bab was released by the Sessions Judge Mr. Unwala when the Session Court met today.

Giving reasons for releasing Rani Bab, the Sessions Judge observed that there was no possibility of her absconding. He ordered Rani Bab to be released on a security of Rs. 50,000 which was deposited in Government securities.

Gingelly Prospects In Madras

MADRAS, May 10 (PTI).

The area sown with gingelly in the Madras State in 1951-52 is about 713,600 acres, and the yield is estimated at 78,400 tons according to an official forecast, issued today.

BIG RUBBER SLUMP IN SINGAPORE MARKET

Dealers Urge Stock-Piling As Remedy

SINGAPORE, May 10 (PTI).

RUBBER prices reached the pre-Korean war level in the Singapore market today slumping by eight points to 84 Strait Cents a pound first grade.

After closing at 92 cents yesterday evening, the market opened this morning at 87 and a half cents and fell due to selling by weak holders.

According to dealers, the inability of the international rubber study group to bridge the differences between natural rubber producers and United States—their biggest customers—was largely responsible for the big fall.

News from Ottawa hit the uncertain market in a broadside forcing down the prices.

The Rubber exports dealers as a remedial step urged the end of the year-old destinational control and suggested that the federal government should buy about 20,000 tons and stockpile it in Britain in order to stabilise the market.

Business circles tonight estimated that the price drop of this week represented, on an annual basis, a loss of about 290 million Straits dollars in the revenue of the Federation Government. The fall of one cent, they said, was equivalent to a loss of 13.5 million dollars in the revenue, if the loss persisted for over one year.

A leading rubber broker was confident that the price would "straighten out" during the later half of the year, when, it is believed, the United States would enter the market again.

The immediate effect of the price drop, he said, would result in a sharp reduction in production, specially in low-producing and disturbed areas.

Bharatnatya In Peking

PEKING, May 9 (PTI).

PEKING is crowded with many delegations attending the May Day celebrations this year. This is regarded here as symbolising the re-dedication of the people to carry forward the fundamental principles and common programme under the working class leadership and to combat any complacency resulting from the successful revolution, cables G. P. Hutheesing.

Visitors to new China are given increasing evidence that swept of the old cobwebs, the country has emerged with the administration seeking roots among the people, now united to meet all eventualities. They see the working of a new concept of Democracy founded on active association of peoples through mass movements, rather than through mere elected representatives.

The Indian Cultural Mission since its arrival in China is visiting places of interest and trying to learn something of the land reform, peasants' accelerated courses and cultural activities.

In the presence of a leading writers and artists at the Cultural Ministry's brilliant reception, one of the Indian delegates, Smti. Shanta Rau gave an impromptu dance recital and it was received with ovation.

They Meet Mao

PEKING, May 10, (UPI-AFP): The Indian Cultural Delegation led by Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, which is now this country on a good-will mission, met Mao Tse-Tung, president of the People's Government of China, yesterday Sardar K. M. Panikkar India's Ambassador to China was also present at the meeting.

Top-Level Conspiracy Against Red Shirts

LEADER REFUTES CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY

LAHORE, May 10 (PTI).

MR. MOHD YAHYA KHAN, Education Minister in the last North-West Frontier Province Congress Ministry headed by Dr. Khan Sahib, told pressmen here today that the plan to 'punish the Red Shirts' (Khudai Khidmatgars) had been prepared long before partition.

Mr. Yahya Khan said: "The Khudai Khidmatgar leaders knew about the plan. They scoffed at it because their foremost aim was to free the country from foreign rule. Once the country was free they believed there never would be an ill-treatment from any group among their own nationals, whatever the political differences."

Mr. Yahya Khan, who took an active part in the Red Shirt movement under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, added: "It is a pity that today when everyone in the sub-continent is free, the only exception should be the Khudai Khidmatgars, who traversed a thorny road in the struggle for freedom."

PAMPHLET

Mr. Yahya Khan also distributed a 4,000-word pamphlet entitled, "Truth about the Khudai Khidmatgars," in which he demanded the setting up of an impartial tribunal to enquire into the charges which led to the arrest of the Red Shirts who were in gaol.

The pamphlet quoted from the resolutions passed by the Red Shirt organisation and the pronouncements of its leaders before their arrest to show that they had repeatedly sworn loyalty to Pakistan.

"The Khudai Khidmatgars," said the pamphlet, "were victimised in a manner unprecedented in the history of any political movement. Their leader was put in jail, fire was opened at Babara near Charasada on August 12, 1948, on a peaceful meeting held to protest against the arrest of their leader. The firing was continued for one hour and the number of killed and wounded including women and children ran well into three figures. It was a wholesale massacre. The atrocity perpetrated on innocent Khudai Khidmatgars in the Peshawar and Mardan districts after firing is a long and dreary story to be told."

Mr. Yahya described as "ridiculous and absurd" the charge that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was proceeding to meet the Faqir of Ipi when he was arrested at Bahadur Khel. "Those who know the Frontier Province and the working of the Political Department can judge for themselves whether such a thing is possible," he said.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

It was further given out, Mr. Yahya Khan said, that at the time of his arrest Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was carrying a large sum of money to deliver to the Faqir of Ipi as bribe. "Where has this money gone?" he asked. "Has it been deposited in the Government treasury or was it misappropriated by those who arrested him?"

WHAT PATHANS WANT

On the question of Pukhtoonistan, the Red Shirt leader quoted from a statement made by the late Qazi Attaullah Khan which read: "It has never been our aim to have a Pukhtoonistan outside Pakistan. **We want to make this a province of Pathans inside Pakistan.**"

APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

He said he would leave it to the "Islamic conscience" of the Government and the people of Pakistan to judge for themselves whether Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his Khudai Khidmatgars who have been in the vanguard of the freedom struggle deserve the treatment they are now getting."

Tremors In South India

VILLAGES IN PANIC

MADRAS, May 10, (UPI): Earth tremors of moderate intensity have been felt in the villages of Sendamangalam and Valipatti, in Karur and Dindigul taluka in an area of 40 square miles in and around Vendamalai, Rangamali and Karumali, a chain of mountains bordering Madurai and Trichy districts, according to reports from Karur.

Sounds like the blasting of rocks have been heard in the area of Vendamalai, where the whole area is said to have suffered from tremors. Yesterday alone 8 shocks were said to have been felt.

These tremors are being felt since April 26 last and the people in these regions are panicky, it is reported.

17 Afgans Rounded Up

KABUL, May 10, (PTI): Seventeen Afgans, including Dr. Abdul Rahman Mahmudi and Mir Ghulam Muhammad Ghaboar, members of the outgoing National Assembly who were defeated in the current general elections to the new assembly have been rounded up by the police.

The Ministry for the Interior in a communique stated the seventeen persons were being "detained for activities calculated to imperil order and security of the state."

New Atomic Projects

PRIVATE PLANTS IN A FEW YEARS

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Gordon Dean, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said here yesterday that a proposed new atomic expansion programme, costing about 5,000 million dollars will go to Congress within a few days.

The development—which President Truman announced in January was in preparation—would require about four years for completion.

Mr. Dean told reporters the first year's cost would be between 500 million and 600 million dollars to be added to Truman's proposed 85,000 million dollar budget for the year starting July 1.

The expansion would provide among other things, a new gaseous diffusion plant to produce uranium 235 at a cost exceeding 1,000 million dollars.

Mr. Dean also predicted that private atomic plants could be operating in a very few years if the A. E. C.'s programme to interest industry atomically was pushed through energetically.

Plane From Bombay Diverted

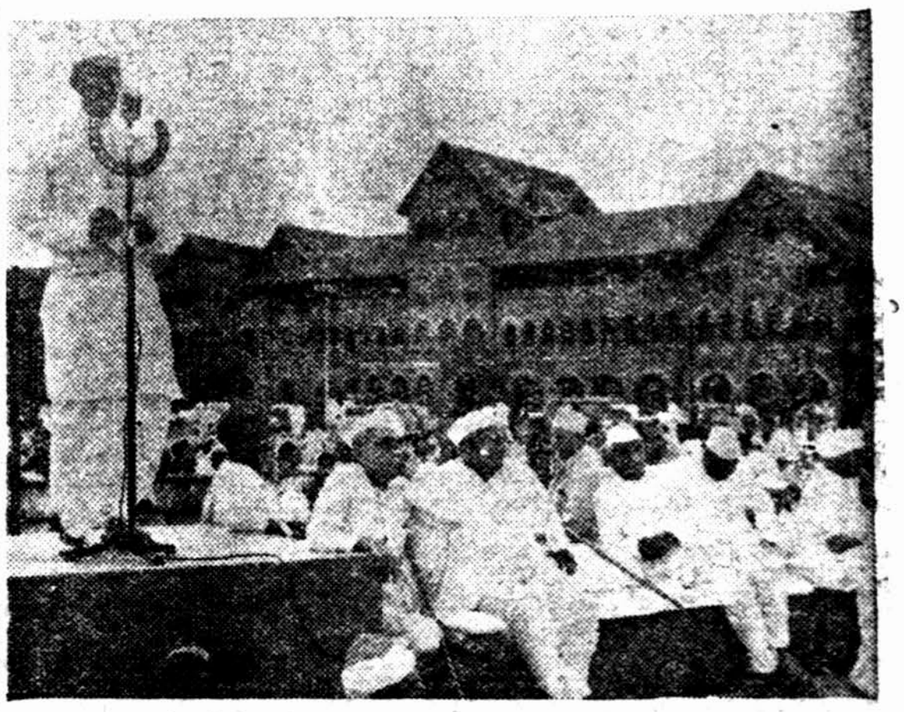
NEW DELHI, May 10, (PTI). Strong dust-raising winds reduced visibility over Delhi today and prevented the Air India and the Deccan Airways scheduled services from Bombay and Madras from landing here this afternoon.

The planes were diverted to Agra where they will stay overnight. The Deccan Airways plane will reach here tomorrow morning while the Air India plane will reach by the afternoon as it is reported to have developed engine trouble at Agra.

The weather did not affect the other scheduled landings.

Delhi experienced strong wind throughout the day, although the city narrowly missed dust and thunderstorms which occurred in the suburbs.

CHIEF MINISTER PLEADS



Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, addressing the "Badshah Khan Day" meeting at Chowpatty.

RELEASE "FRONTIER GANDHI"

Bombay Meeting's Appeal To Pakistan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ALL prominent political parties and a number of social organisations joined today in offering prayers for the life of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who had been detained in jail by Pakistan Government and who recently underwent a major operation for prostrate gland trouble.

Speeches were made expressing grave concern at his deteriorating health at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee and over 100 other political, social, labour, commercial and other organisations at Chowpatty this evening. The speakers appealed to Pakistan authorities to release him forthwith.

The meeting was presided over by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai and prominent among the organisations whose representatives addressed the gathering were the Bombay Socialist Party, Communist Party, Youth League and others.

PATIL'S TRIBUTE

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, proposed a resolution which said that the citizens of Bombay were deeply concerned about the reported deterioration in the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the recent operation performed on him. After recalling the services rendered by Badshah Khan in the struggle of India's freedom, the resolution prayed for his recovery from illness and earnestly hoped that the Government of Pakistan would release him from prison.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Patil said that the people of India would ever remember with affection and reverence the nobel part played by Khan brothers in the freedom struggle. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi,' was an apostle of peace and non-violence. It was a misfortune for India as well as for Pakistan that such a noble man was held behind the bars by Pakistan authorities.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. Ramdeo A. Podar, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Moninuddin Harris, Secretary of the Bombay Socialist Party, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar on behalf of the Communist Party, Mr. Ratansi Rajda representative of Bombay Provincial Youth League.

All the speakers expressed their respective party's concern about Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's health and urged upon the citizens of Pakistan to start a vigorous but peaceful and non-violent agitation to force the Pakistan authorities to release their beloved leader from jail.

SYMBOL OF PEACE

Mr. Morarji Desai said that the motto of Badshah Khan's life was 'service to humanity' and it was with that object he started Khudai-Khidmatgar Movement in NWF Province. To us he had been and would ever remain a symbol of peace and unity, and of high principles and nobility of action. Although they had no power to take any action to get him released from jail, they could only appeal to Pakistan to set him free in the name of humanity. To India, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a beloved leader and even today Indians cherished his name with respect and reverence.

Prominent among the organisations which participated in organising the meeting were The Bombay Socialist Party, Communist Party of India, Bombay Provincial Youth League, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Ram Rajya Parishad, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Arya Samaj, All-India Depressed Class League, Jamiatul Muslamin and others. A large number of Pathans from the frontier province, residing in Bombay, were present at the meeting. A huge procession was also taken out earlier by the organisers of the meeting. The procession paraded some of the main streets of Bombay shouting the slogans 'We request Pakistan to release our beloved leader Badshah Khan."

GEN. DODD RELEASED

NEW YORK, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Francis T. Dodd was released today according to New York Radio bulletin quoting an American Eighth Army announcement.

BOMBAY DEMANDS BADSHAH KHAN'S RELEASE

The BPCC organised a procession in connection with "Badshah Khan Day". The picture shows a view of the procession.

Indian Spinners Make The Best Of A Turning Wicket

LEICESTER ALL OUT 161: INDIA 68 FOR 2

LEICESTER, May 10.

FOLLOWING their defeat by Surrey, the Indian touring cricket team showed improved form in dismissing Leicestershire for 161 and replying with 68 for two wickets. On a wicket responsive to spin, the Indians had their opponents groping and captured six wickets for fortynine runs before lunch but they allowed this early initiative to be wrested from them.

This was mainly due to a grand innings of three hours by left-hander Gerald Sithson who has seldom made a more valuable score than today's 59. His defiant stand with another left-hander Australian Walsh put on 68 for the ninth wicket.

Smithson and Firth, two ex-Yorkshiremen earlier rallied Leicestershire from an anxious start. The pitch which has a reputation for changing character rapidly eased considerably during the luncheon interval and the spiners Ghulam Ahmed and Shinde though still making the ball turn could not make it turn sharply as before lunch.

Before lunch Shinde made the most of the helpful conditions and blending googlies and leg breaks took three wickets for nine runs.

The Indians suffered an early shock against the youthful but lively Leicestershire opening attack. Sarwate touched an out swinger in Goodwin's second over and was out with only two scored.

Roy batted soundly but at thirty he lost Polly Umrigar who was dismissed by Spencer, a twenty-year-old opening bowler who is playing in his first senior match.

SCORE-BOARD

LEICESTERSHIRE (1st Innings)

G. Lester b. Shinde	.. 12
M. Hallam c. Sen b. Phadkar	.. 1
M. Tompkin b. Hazare	.. 7
Palmer b. Ghulam Ahmed	.. 14
V. E. Jackson b. Shinde	.. 4
Smithson c. Gopinath b. Phadkar	.. 55
V. Munden b. Shinde	.. 0
J. Firth b. Ghulam Ahmed	.. 19
Walsh b. Divecha	.. 37
Spencer b. Divecha	.. 2
Goodwin not out	.. 0
Extras	.. 10
Total	161

Fall of wickets: 1/3; 2/18; 3/36; 4/41; 5/48; 6/48; 7/83; 8/151; 9/161; 10/161.

Bowling Analysis: D. G. Phadkar 10-4-22-2; R. V. Divecha 11.4-5-19-2; V. S. Hazare 7-2-16-1; S. G. Shinde 18-7-37-3; Ghulam Ahmed 20-7-37-2; C. T. Sarwate 7-1-20-0.

INDIANS (1st Innings)

P. Roy batting	.. 37
C. T. Sarwate c. Firth b Goodwin	.. 2
P. R. Umrigar lbw. Spencer	11
V. S. Hazare batting	.. 17
D. G. Phadkar, H. R. Adhikari, C. D. Gopinath, Ghulam Ahmed, R. V. Divecha, P. Sen and S. G Shinde to bat.	
Extras	.. 1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	68

Fall of wickets: 1/2; 2/30.

Bowling Analysis: Goodwin 8-2-20-1; Spencer 10-4-17-1; Walsh 8-3-8-0; Jackson 4-0-15-0; Lester 2-0-7-0.

India's Defeat Likely To Affect Tour Finances

LONDON, May 9 (PTI-Reuter): India's defeat at the Oval today must have a serious financial effect on the tour according to L. N. Bailey, cricket correspondent of the London Evening Star.

"Although some excuse can be offered for the touring side in that they had unfamiliar conditions, they were conditions which they are likely to meet several times this summer," Bailey wrote.

"The wicket was not really difficult today," he said "and I think India's batsmen found far more terrors in it than were there because of their unfamiliarity with turf wickets affected by rain.

19 ACCEPTORS FOR NEWMARKET STAKES

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Nineteen final acceptors for the Newmarket Stakes to be run over ten furlongs at Newmarket next Wednesday, May 14, were published today as follows:—

Rego, Globe of Light, Maggin, King's Prize, Galfig, Michel, Silver, Chivalry, Penitent, Mermander, Tolyar, Speechmaker, China Copper, Gay Time, Chavey Down, Impressionist, King's Bench, Indian Hems and Monarchia. All carry nine stone.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p. m. St. Francis Goans vs Wimco.

5-40 p. m. I.C.L. vs Burmah-Shell.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-45 p.m. Cochin XI vs. Asian Ass. Co. S. C.; 4-40 p.m. B K. Samaj vs. 6 Docks IWI Engrs.; 5-40 p.m. Fort Rangers vs. Young Gujerat F. C.

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation Ground

4-45 p. m. Greys "A" vs Lusitanians "A".

5-45 p. m. Wildcats vs Pansies "A" (Killedar Cup).

DURANTE WINS GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

KEMPTON, PARK, Surrey, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Major D. Mgalmont's Durante won the Great Jubilee Handicap, over ten furlongs here today.

Lord Roseberry's Fastnet Rock was second and Mr. T. H. Degg's Damremont was third.

Twelve ran.

Betting: Ten to one Durante, four to one (Favourite) Fastnet Rock and six to one Damremont.

Won by two lengths with a half length separating second and third.

YUGOSLAVS BEAT FINNS IN DAVIS CUP TIE

HELSINKI, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia defeated Finland by four matches to one in the Davis Cup European Zone first round match here today and qualified to play at home to Britain in the second round.

The Yugoslavs led two-one yesterday and after Vladimir Petrovic had beaten Pentti Forsman, 2/6, 6/4, 8/6, 6/3, in today's singles for a winning lead of three-one, Sakari Salo (Finland) gave Josef Pallada a walkover in the final match.

Australian Davis Cup Team Passes Through Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 10 (PTI): The five-man Australian Davis Cup team, led by Ken Rosewell passed through Calcutta this afternoon on their way to London.

Rosewell told PTI at the airport that they were going to Paris from London to participate in the French Championships. On their return they would play in the Wimbledon.

Others in the team are: Ken McGregor, Harry Hopman, Len Hoar and Mervyn Rose.

Case Against New York Boxing Club

NEW YORK, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): The International Boxing Club, promoters of world championship fights, was ordered by the New York State Athletic Commission yesterday to attend a hearing in June to determine why its boxing licence should not be revoked or suspended.

The hearing was originally set for next Friday but the IBC was granted a 45-day period in which to prepare its case.

The Commission said the hearing would be held on charges that IBC held "dominant and exclusive contracts with champions and leading contenders, and controlled leading arenas in the area and also controlled radio and television broadcasting rights".

Cockell—Turpin Winner Will Wear Mills' Crown

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): The British Boxing Board of Control has decided to recognise the British light heavy-weight championship fight between Don Cockell, the holder, and Randolph Turpin at the White City, London, on June 10, as being for the vacant British Empire championship.

The Empire title was relinquished by Freddie Mills of Britain in February 1950.

BINNY MILLS IN FINAL OF FLOODLIT SOCCER

BANGALORE, May 9 (PTI): Binny Mills beat the Mysore State Police in their third meeting today by two goals to nil to enter the final of the Bangalore Floodlit Invitation Football Tournament.

They will meet Madras Football Association on Sunday.

Binny Mills led by one goal in the first half, centre-forward Subramaniam being the scorer. In the second half their second goal was scored through right-half Rangappa.

Two players one from each side was sent off the field for rough play.

Madras Hockey Replay Ends In A Draw

MADRAS, May 9 (PTI): The second meeting between the Madras United Club and Lecots in the first round of the Ever Merry Hockey Tournament again ended in a draw here today, neither side scoring.

Lecots must thank their goalkeeper Rodrigues for living to fight for yet another day. He was superb and saved two terrific shots close range from Ireland and Purushottam of the MUC in the second half.

Right-half Mohd. Ghouse was the outstanding player for the Uniteds.

Bombay Side Beaten In Bhopal Hockey

BHOPAL, May 9 (PTI): M. Y. M. Moradabad today defeated Central Railway, Kurla (Bombay) by three goals to one in the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Hockey Challenge Cup at the Aisbagh Stadium here.

It was a poor match, Moradabad holding the whiphand throughout the match. Their defence gave a good display and kept on feeding the forwards till the end.

Big Bet On Argur To Win The Derby

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): A bet of 12,000 pounds sterling to 600 pounds was struck about Argur, one of the French challengers for the Epsom Derby at Kempton Park races today.

BUENOS AIRES, May 10 (UPA): Brazil's Helev Buch da Silva won the Pole Vault event on Friday in the South American Track and Field Championships with a vault of four metres. Jaime Piqueras of Peru was second.

Nadkarni Cup Football

DYNAMOS FIRST TO ENTER FINAL

Navy Give Way After Initial Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY's newest soccer side, the Dynamos qualified for the final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament by scoring a sedate three-nil victory over Indian Navy at the Cooperage this evening.

Chief architect of the Dynamos victory was their wily and speedy right-winger Sawant, who not only scored his side's second goal, but also paved the way for the other two. He played a truly inspired game.

The game started at a fast pace with the Navy on top, but gradually Dynamos took over and only allowed the Navy a few breakways .The heavy Navy side wilted under the pressure and by the third quarter, they were a worn out side.

Sunder Shetty played well in the winners defence, while Jayaram and Raghavan played well for the Navy.

Nicholson sent in a well directed shot from a pass by Jayaram, the left-winger, but Sanjiva saved confidently in the very first minute of play. The Navy kept the Dynamos defence busy and Nicholson and Stewart tested the goalie once each.

Dynamos confined themselves to casual breakways. Sawant went down the right flank, cut in and centred dangerously, but the Navy goalie saved with some difficulty. Then, Laloo sent the ball wide off a Parab pass.

Gradually the Dynamos took over and the Navy goal was under pressure. A free kick outside the box from the side line saw Parab kick into goalmouth, but the Dynamos forwards failed to head into an untenanted net. Then in a scrimmage the ball was headed in by Laloo, but the goalie collected well.

Midway through this period, Raghavan distributed the ball astutely to left outer Jayaram, who sent across a high centre, but Sanjiva collected before Shanku got his head to the ball.

Dynamos now looked like gaining the lead. They settled down in the Navy goal but were crowded out by the defence. However, Sawant with his speed sent across a brainy centre which Laloo turned for Parab to send in a scorching left footed drive, which gave the goalie no chance to save. This goal came in the seventeenth minute of play.

A minute later, Nicholson took his time and ballooned one into goal, but the ball struck the cross bar unluckily. At the other end Sawant ran through again, but this time his centre did not come perfectly.

Laloo tested the Navy goalie in the fifth minute of play in the second half off a pass from Sawant, but the goalie saved well, though the shot was from close in. Sawant was proving consistently dangerous. Another of his goalline passes went without result. Salvador headed to the far corner of the net with a goalie out of position, but the ball went wide.

Sawant crowned a grand performance by himself scoring a grand angular goal in the fifteenth minute of the second half.

Five minutes later Dynamos registered their third goal with a piece of triangular long pass. Aziz passed to Sawant and Sawant sent it to Laloo, who beat the helpless Navy custodian with a well placed ground shot.

Just three minutes before the end Nicholson charged Utchil deliberately and he was ordered off the field by referee Puthran. Utchil was removed for medical attendance. The WIFA Committee will meet tomorrow at 5 p.m. to deal with Nicholson's case.

The teams were:

DYNAMOS: Sanjiva; Sunder Shetty, Puthran; Salvi, Utchil, Govind; Sawant, Aziz, Laloo, Parab, Salvador.

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Thappa, D. Singh; Rawat, Raghavan, Lynjdoh; Stewart, Raju, Shanku, Nicholson, Jayaram.

Referee: D. P. Puthran.

DAS CUP DRAW

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following is the draw for the Das Cup Football Tournament to be played at Parel under the auspices of the Indian Football League. The first match will be played on May 13.

The draw is as follows:

TOP HALF

Rainbow "B" vs B. Shell "B"; V. J. T. I. vs B. Wizards; Famous S C vs Riders S. C.; Bhimraj S. C vs Khandoba Vijay; Tata S. C. "B" vs Friends XI; Liberty "B" vs Gen. Motors; Labour Welfare "A" vs New China Mills; Indian Tools S. C. vs Central Rly. "B";

BOTTOM HALF

Indian Gymkhana vs Bengal Club: B.P.T. vs G. B. Police; Bhoiwada vs Versova F. C.; Western Rly. vs Khatau S. C.; Globe S. C. "A" vs Liberty "A". Youths Union vs Kohinoor Mills; Young Labour vs Kores S. C. Elphinstone Mills vs Wimco S.C.

Harwood League First Division

STARTS ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The First Division Harwood Football League commences on Monday, May 12. Thirteen teams are included including the newcomers Dynamos.

The following are the fixtures for the week:

Rainbow vs BEST on Monday 12 at 5-40 p. m.; Goan Sports vs Francis Goans on Tuesday 13 at 5-40 p. m. Asbestos Cement vs Central Railway on Wednesday 14 at 5-40 p. m.; Tata Sports vs Dockyard on Thursday 15 at 5-40 p. m.; St. Francis Goans vs BEST on Friday 16 at 5-40 p. m.

Poor Response For Benefit Match

BOMBAY, Saturday Financially B.P.H.A.'s efforts to benefit the Lusitanians Sports Club proved a failure for a very poor crowd witnessed the Lusitanians beat a Bombay-Punjab XI by four goals to two at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening.

Saxby and Morris Britto had a share of honours in goalgetting for the Lusitanians. Saxby opened their account in the initial half, while Morris Britto increased the tally in the second half. Then Din Dayal reduced the margin, but Morris Britto scored again and Saxby completed the tally. Siddique reduced the margin again.

The match was all in favour of the Lusitanians, but Punjab were able to break away occasionally, especially through Din Dayal's flank. The last mentioned played a grand game. He was ably assisted by Siddique.

The B. P. H. A.'s decision to double the rates for the east stands from As. 4 to as 10 1/2 caused many of the spectators to go home. Thus a loss was caused.

Earlier in the evening in the Hayes Cup Hockey Tournament for Women Bombay City 'D' and Grey 'C' were concerned in a goalless draw.

Is Calcutta Sinking?

TIDAL FORECAST MACHINE HELPS SCIENTISTS

Calcutta sinking? Con-structional engineers are assailed by doubts like these in their day-to-day work. particular drainage system may or may not go the way y thought it would, and that might mean a difference the level of the earth'scrust relative to the sea.

Similar questions regarding e coastal stability of areas e the Andamans, Cochin d the Kathiawar coast have en, in recent years, intrigu- geologists. The task of re- ving these doubts and inves- ating their validity, amongst hers, falls on the Tidal anch of the Survey of India.

The first controversy relat- g to the coastal stability of dia arose in 1870, when it s suspected that the Kathia- r coast was sinking. The en rulers of India were at eir wit's end as to what to . Finally, it was decided to fer the question to the Bri- h Association for the Ad- ncement of Science for an nswer.

They, too, could not give a ady answer; but after long udy they suggested that it ould be possible to have a de-predicting machine ,which ould be used to keep a sys- matic study of high and low des of the sea, and thereby ecord the mean sea-level with eference to the coast. If over period of time, they argued, e mean sea-level showed no uctuation, then it was cer- in the coast was stable.

First Machine

It was in this context that e tide-predicting machine as made in 1878 in England the orders of the Govern- nt of India.

It was worked on behalf of e Government of India in gland for a period of over years, recording tidal pre- ctions not only for the In- an area, but also for the en- re British Empire. It was in 20 that it was brought to In- a, and since then it has been use in Dehra Dun where the dal Branch of the Survey of dia is located.

This instrument is the old- t and first tide-predicting achine in the world. It has components in the form of scs. It is as complicated a achine as you can imagine, th a delicate system of pul- s and weights. Some of these scs are supposed to represent e Sun and the Moon!

The machine can predict des in advance, even fifty hundreds of years hence.

At present the Survey of In- is expecting a new ma- ine for predicting tides ich will have 42 components ainst the twenty-four of the sting one. It will be the st modern machine of its e. There are only about 20 e-predicting machines of e automatic type in the ole world.

EVE DEMANDS EQUAL PAY

'Invasion' Of House Of Commons Next Week

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Thousands of women from all over Britain will 'invade' the House of Commons next week in a five-day talking campaign to argue their members of Parliament into granting equal pay to women in Government jobs.

Women Civil Servants and teachers traditionally get less pay than men even if they do the same jobs. Out of 233,000 women employed by the Government, only 200 get men's pay and they are mainly doctors.

Each night next week a fresh relay of women will argue with M. Ps in the central lobby in the palace of Westminster.

Their champion is a man-50-year-old Charles Pannell, burly Engineering Trade Unionist and a Labour member for the Yorkshire industrial city of Leeds.

On Friday by which time he hopes the womens' campaign will be telling on his Parliamentary colleagues, he will formally propose to the House of Commons that women should get equal pay for equal work.

Some of the Labour M.Ps while agreeing to the principle hold it could not be brought into effect because of Britain's economic difficulties.

DOCKERS DECIDE ON GO-SLOW TACTICS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Dock Workers' Union threatens to adopt go-slow tactics if some of the demands put forward by them to their employees are not sanctioned.

At a press conference held this afternoon, Mr. P. W. Khandekar Secretary of the Union, stated that 69 workers had been declared medically unfit and were not allowed to work. One of the main demands of the Union centred round compensation to these workers. As an alternative to adequate compensation, the workers demand that gratuity be paid to these medically unfit members.

A 14 days' notice to the employees, after ratification by the General Body of the Union, would be served warning them of the go-slow campaign which the Union would adopt if their grievances were not redressed.

Should the go-slow campaign fail, the Union would not hesitate to issue a strike call.

The Union Secretary announced that on Tuesday some of the workers who had been declared unfit, would go on a hunger-strike in front of the Dock Labour Board Office at Ballard Estate.

Among the other demands of the Union are bonus and decasualisation of 17 workers.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

BOMBAY, May 10 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 6,280 miles away from Bombay probably near Solomon Islands in the Pacific Ocean, was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 23-30 I.S.T. yesterday.

JET BOMBER'S RECORD

DARWIN, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): A Canberra jet bomber reached here from England today in 19 hours, 12 minutes flying time. It is expected to be the first plane ever to reach Melbourne in less than 24 hours flying time from England.

INDIRABAI KHADILKAR'S VOCAL MUSIC

Programme At Amar Hind Mandal

BOMBAY, Saturday: Vocalists repute, Shrimati Indidabai hadilkar and Chota Ghandrva entertained a vast audience delightful classical music last ght, at a programme got up by Amar Hind Mandal at adar. Malkans and Poorvi rendered by Indirabai were of a gh order. She is a believer in lody like Hirabai Barodekar nd the richness of her tone is rought out when she reaches the gher ranges. Chota Gandharva as impressive in the tunes that ade Bal Gandharva great on he Marathi stage.

The programme included Kathak dance items by Sitara.

Socialists M.P.s

NOT TO ATTEND RED GROUP MEETING

NEW DELHI, May 10 (PTI): Socialist Members of Parliament decided today to extend "fullest co-operation to such individuals and groups who wish to form a healthy opposition in Parliament interested in promoting democracy and social change".

The members met today for over three hours to discuss various matters regarding their work in the current session of Parliament. Mr. Sarangadhar Das, who is expected to be leader of the Party, presided. The members will met again tomorrow when Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, member of the Parliamentary Board of the Party, will also be present.

The party members, it is learnt, will NOT attend the meeting convened by the Communist Group in Parliament to form an Opposition.

There are twelve Socialist members in the House of People and seven in the Council of States.

Today's meeting was attended by fifteen members.

EGYPT'S STAND

Press Reports On Reply To Britain

CAIRO, May 10 (PTI): Egyptian press reports said today that Egypt's Prime Minister Hilaly Pasha, who is preparing his reply to British Foreign Secretary Eden's proposal for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian problem will stress that Egypt will accept nothing short of evacuation and the unity of the Nile Valley.

'Al Misri' stated that Premier Hilaly Pasha had come to the conclusion that the British side was a trying "to play for time" and that "it has been decided that Egypt should announce the termination of the Anglo-Egyptian talks".

'Akhbar el Yom' stated that Egypt had rejected the proposal to enter negotiations on the basis of the complete evacuation and postponement of the Sudan question.

The newspaper added: "Hilaly Pasha's note will state that the British proposals especially those concerning the Sudan cannot be accepted by Egypt as a basis for negotiations, since there are big gaps in them.

"The next step to be taken by Egypt in the event of the British failure to concede to her demands have already been decided upon. This will NOT take the form of a recourse to the International Court of Justice.

"There is strong feeling that the Egyptian case should be solved inside Egypt and not abroad".

Another British Movie Studio Closed

ISLEWORTH, (Middlesex, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Another British movie studio—the third in a year—was closed down yesterday.

The studio, Lofty Worton Hall, which saw the making of such films as "The Third Man" and "The African Queen" has been sold to Britain's National Coal Board.

A spokesman for British Lion Films, who owned Worton Hall, said they hoped to adopt and extend their studios at Shepperton, a few miles away.

E.I.R. WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE

CALCUTTA, May 10 (PTI): About two thousand East Indian Railway workers from West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have decided to stage a demonstration in front of Parliament buildings, when the new House meets on May 13. Their slogans will be "E. I. R. must remain one".

The Government of Bihar have decided to revise all the district gazeteers of the State which were published thirty or forty years and are absolutely out of date.

MORARJI'S ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

Help Govt. To Minimise Traffic Accidents

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CHIEF Minister Morarji Desai today listed a few "Do's" and "Don'ts" for the benefit of the members of the Western India Automobile Association.

Inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Association at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall this evening, the Chief Minister asked the members not to use very bright flash lights, not to indulge in or encourage speeding and not to commit avoidable parking offences.

He also advised them to pay taxes cheerfully and willingly, to assist the police by handing over habitual offenders who violated traffic rules, chased motor cars and caused accident, but "ran away."

Mr. Desai, who said, he had given up driving during the night becuase he could not trust himself against the blinding lights of the other cars, told the WIAA to create an atmosphere among the members, whereby they would assist the Government to minimise traffic offences and accidents.

"I have initiated," he said, "several measures to reduce traffic accidents and to check parking offences. I can tell you that these measures are quite successful, but I will not disclose their nature to you, because I am sure there will be a hue and cry, and several members will begin persuading me to stop them. As a result of these measures, the number of offences have come down from 2,100 to 1,500".

CRY OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Mr. Desai said that if persuasive measures to check accidents failed, then Government would have to legislate. But it was bad to legislate for every need. If the motorists helped the police to reduce traffic offences, then the number of accidents would also go down. But when measures, even though beneficial were sought to be taken by the police, there was immediately a cry that Government was curtailing civil liberties.

Civil Liberties began where criminal liberties ended, Mr. Desai said, and there was no loss of civil liberties in police enforcing traffic regulations.

The Chief Minister advised members to come to him personally with information, which he promised to treat as confidential, against a "perpetual offender". That would save several innocent and first time offenders from trouble, he said.

He said that he was aware that roads needed improvement, but he was also aware that the Government was spending more money on better and more urgent problems. For instance, education was costing the state four times more than it did before. Improvement and expansion of roads cost money and where was the Government's source of revenue, unless the motorists who used the roads were taxed? Surely, the motorists who could afford to own a car could afford to part with a little tax annually? he asked.

CHINAI'S CRITICISM

Mr. P. M. Chinai, President of the Association, said in his speech that if the overall picture of road development in the country was gloomy, the position regarding the Bombay State was no better. We had less than two furlongs of road per square mile of our State's area which was no more than eighth of the road milcage of the United Kingdom. In spite of the great dearth of road communications, the Bombay State's road plan was the smallest among all States, in comparison with its area and resources. Bombay's five year programme aimed at the construction of a little over 1,800 miles of roads other than National Highways, but from the information at the disposal of the Association, he found that no progress had been made.

Pressing for the quick completion of the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road, Mr. Chinai stated that the Bombay Government's Bill for the enhancement of motor tax on vehicles not only had no justification, but also betrayed an unseemly haste and enxiety liable to be construed as an attempt to confront the Central Government with a "fait accompli."

Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Morarji and said that it was due to the interest of the Minister and his Government that the Bombay-Poona Road had been completed quickly.

HONOUR TO NEGRO CLERGYMAN

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Preaching in Saint Paul's Cathedral tomorrow is the Reverend Dr. Marcus James, Jamaican Overseas Secretary of the British Student Christian Movement and the only Negro clergyman to be awarded a Doctorate of Philosophy by Oxford University.

Dr. James was ordained by the United States as a Minister of the Episcopalian Church, which is in communion with the Church of England.

It is believed, he is the first Negro to be invited to preach in Britain's famed Anglican Cathedral.

FORGOTTEN CULTURE OF LEPCHAS

KALIMPONG, May 10 (PTI): About 200 objects depicting the much forgotten culture of the Lepchas, 30,000-strong oldest tribal race of Sikkim, Himalayas, have recently been sent to Austrian state museum at Vienna by Austrian anthropographer Dr. R. M. Nebesky de Wojkowitz

This is the first attempt of a State museum to bring this tribal culture into record. The move has been initiated by the Austrian Education Ministry.

After two years' of research here on pre-Buddhist beliefs of Lepchas, Dr. Nebesky has discovered links between the earliest beliefs of Lepchas and those prevalent in Central Asia in the form of black art, magic and unorganised sorcery.

Dr. Nebesky is writing a book on pre-Buddhist Lepcha and Tibetan culture based on old manuscripts.

CAPITATION LEVY TO GO

TRIVANDRUM, May 10 (PTI): The Government of India have taken steps to abolish the levy of capitation fee by some of the State Governments on students entering in professional colleges from other states, according to official information here.

The Travancore-Cochin Government had recently addressed the Central Government that such levy was repugnant to the Indian Constitution and referred to the Article 15(1) of the Constitution which provides that a State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of place of birth.

The Government of India has, it is officially stated, informed the State Governments that steps have been taken to abolish capitation fee in all educational institutions in India with effect from new academic year.

HOLLYWOOD, May 10 (UPA): Rita Hayworth's long delayed divorce from Prince Aly Khan was postponed again on Friday by the film star until she finishes another picture.

35 p.c. Relief In Food Budget

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. YESWANTRAO B. CHAVAN, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, announced an overall relief of 35 per cent in the food grains budget of the people, thanks to a 2.2 crore subsidy from the Central Government on imported milo. The relief would take effect from May 18.

The Minister, making a statement on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly today said that the increase in foodprice would amount to only 15 per cent in the city if the people drew a ration of only wheat and milo foregoing their quantum of rice.

He gave the figures of the ration budget of an individual per week before and after the subsidy would come into operation. He said that the relief would vary according to the composition of the grains bought. In the interior the relief would still be more inasmuch as the price of milo would be adjusted on the basis of the prevailing prices of bajri and jowar in the area. The rise in food prices would be reduced to about eight per cent.

He said that before the price rise came into effect (before April, 15) a week's ration of food grains for an individual came to roughly Rs. 1-0-10. At present the cost came to Rs. 1-9-1, the quantum of ration being eight chetaks of rice and 33 chetaks of wheat.

After the subsidy comes into force (after May, 18) an individual's ration, consisting of eight chetaks of rice, 13 chetaks of wheat and 20 chetaks of milo, will cost Rs. 1-4-4. It will mean an offset of 28 per cent of the rise in food prices. The percentage of the relief will increase to 35 if the consumer draws a weekly ration of 21 chetaks of wheat and 20 chetaks of milo, foregoing his quantum of rice.

The civil Supplies Minister said that the State imported 12 lakh tons of foods grains every year and it would cost Government Rs. 23 crores if full subsidy was granted. He said it was not apparent that it was within the means of the State to give this subsidy.

WORLD PRICES

Mr. Chavan said that it was a tragedy that the poor man's livelihood was linked to the speeding chariot of world prices. Absolving the Central Government of the blame for the economic distress of the people, the Minister said that the disparity between home prices and world prices of grains, the increasing shipping and freight charges, had compelled the authorities to withdraw the 23-crore subsidy given to the State.

He appealed to the opposition members to treat the food problem as a non-party and non-political question and help the Government "break the chain which bind us to world prices and make our country self-sufficient in food." He asked them not to create trouble over the issue as all were agreed on the need for relieving the distress of the people on the prime necessities of life.

To the 2.2 crore subsidy on milo from the Centre, will be added the State subsidy of two and half to three crores of rupees already in operation.

The subsidy reduces the price of milo by Rs. 2 per maund on the imported price.

MOTION OF THANKS

The House passed the motion of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his address to the Assembly "by a very large majority." Since the Opposition had pressed for a division a poll was taken all members standing for want of time. Thirty-five members voted against the motion.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, speaking on the motion, earlier, vigorously defended the Prohibition policy of the Government.

He said, that Prohibition has come to stay and Government would see to it that it was made a success, "at least to the extent it is humanly possible to do so." Emphasising that prohibition like all major social reforms would take time, he appealed to the Opposition members not to be impatient at the present breaches of the law.

The Minister said that Government had never claimed that they made Bombay a welfare state. "Government tackles things step-by-step. One cannot build a welfare state in a few years. It will take several years. What is claimed is that the foundation of a welfare state has been laid."

NO DISRUPTION

He warned the Opposition that any disruptionist tactics would not be tolerated by the Government. He asked them, if they desired to assume office, to go back to the people and serve them so that they would receive their support. Stoutly refuting the charge that the Government did not represent the majority of the people, Mr. Desai asked, "Does the Peasants and Workers Party which polled 6.6 of the total votes represent the people? Or does the Socialist Party who put up 118 candidates and won nine seats represent the people?"

He appealed to the Opposition to take "the verdict of the people with good grace." The ill-will, if any, present on the opposition benchse, he hoped, would gradually disappear. He said that things could not be unduly hurried simply because the Opposition wanted it. However, Government, he assured, would not tolerate complacency in the execution of any of their schemes.

EFFECT OF DRINK

Mr. Desai made the novel offer of trying out the effects of drink on an opposition member to convince the House that liquor reduced a man to the level of, not only an animal, but a devil.

On the question of food satyagraha, the Minister said, that as long as it was restricted to upholding a moral cause without violence" he would have no objection.

On the question of release of detenus the Chief Minister said that there were only 13 political detenus in the State prisons at present. He said that all the detenus irrespective of their antecedents were released after a term of two years. Answering "Quit office" cries from the Opposition, the Minister said that those who tried to emulate Mahatma Gandhi should first become Mahatma Gandhis.

POWER SHORTAGE

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, and former Minster of Public Works, said that the Power Shortage Enguiry Committee had held Tatas "primarily responsible" for the power shortage in the State. He said that the Committee, had recorded that as far back as 1943 the monopolists had knowledge of the growing demand for electrical energy and the need for overhaulage of plant and machinery.

He said that the first part of the 93 crore Koyna Project costing Rs. 35 crores would come into operation by 1960. He however warned the House that the scheme in the beginning would only meet the demands of the Bombay Poona region and help irrigate over 75,000 acres of land in Maharashtra. Karnatak region will not benefit by this scheme till the later stages.

Of the short term project to meet the power deficit, a few power generator sets had already been installed and within the next three or four months the rest of the sets of the thermal station would be set up. By the middle of the next year, he assured the House the power needs of Bombay City would be met in full. He said the long term scheme of delevoping power by hydro electric projects were under consideration of the Government.

NO LOSS

Mr. K. K. Shah, who had moved the motion of thanks to the Governor, in his reply to the debate, said that the loss of revenue due to prohibition was "no real loss at all. The money remained with the people of the State." After the Government had taken this revenue from the people, he added, what was left was "only desolation, children crying and wives beaten." He said if our society was not a moral one "we shall go down the way the Romans did."

Earlier, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, the Leader of the Opposition, criticised the Government for its failure to implement its promises. He stated that the Government benches must not be impatient of the Opposition as it was only through them that the discontent of the people could be voiced in the Assembly.

MIDDLE CLASSES NEGLECTED

Mr. P. R. Patel, Independent, said that Government had utterly neglected the welfare of the middle classes and the labourers on farms. The proof that the last Government had worked in the interests of the capitalists was that the rich had become richer and the poor poorer. He gave the instance of the Millowners of Ahmedabad who, he said, were on the point of bankruptcy before the war and who subsequently made pots of money at the cost of the consumers.

He said that unless Government sought the co-operation of farmers, the food problem in the country would not be fully solved.

Mr. V. S. Khandekar demanded of the Ministers what measures Government had taken "except pressing the Centre for restoring the subsidy on food" to reduce the price of grain. He said that the moral uplift of the seven per cent of the population who consumed liquor should not come in the way of relieving the hardship of the vast majority.

A number of other opposition speakers also participated in the debate.

All the opposition amendments to the motion of thanks were however lost.

The Assembly has been prorogued and will meet in July at Poona.

Deputy Ministers Of Bombay

LIST SUBMITTED TO GOVERNOR

BOMBAY, Saturday: The names of the Deputy Ministers for the Government of Bombay will be announced tomorrow, it is understood.

The list of names, it is reported, has already been submitted to His Excellency by the Chief Minister, Morarji Desai.

The following names might find place in the list, it was learnt reliably: Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal Seth, Messrs. B. D. Jatti, Babubhai J. Patel K. F. Patil, S. G. More, B. D Deshmukh, Dr. Trimbak Naravene, Mustafa Faqi, D. N. Wandrekar.

Among these, only two are new-comers, Mr. Faqi and Mr. Naravane: others were Parliamentary Secretaries last year.

BATTLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Technical Training & Facilities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE LIVE REGISTERS OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES SITUATED IN THE STATE OF BOMBAY REVEALS THAT, AFTER UNSKILLED WORKERS, THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF APPLICANTS IS FOR CLERICAL POSTS.

The number of vacancies, however, which the Exchanges can offer candidates registered for clerical categories is very limited. Consequently, the need for occupational mobility, particularly among candidates for clerical posts, becomes both obvious and imperative.

With a view to promoting occupational mobility as well as ensuring a steady supply of technical labour for industry, the Government of India initiated in 1950 a scheme of technical training of adult civilians.

The first session of technical training ended in January last. Recruitment of candidates for training in technical trades for the second session is to be completed by 31st May 1952. Nine hundred and seventy-two seats have been sanctioned for the Bombay Region. Arrangements for traininng candidates in about 22 engineering and building trades at various industrial institutes have been made. Those training institutes are situated at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur and Hubli. Facilitis for training candidates as General Mechanics, Motor Mechanics, Turners, Machinists. Surveyors, Electricians, Wireless Operators, Draughtsmen Mechanical and Civil, and Watch Repairers, etc., are available.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP

Scholarships of Rs. 25 per month are awarded by a Selection Committee appointed for the purpose to poor and deserving candidates. The number of scholarships is limited to 40 per cent of the sanctioned number of seats. In respect of the session 1952-54, 389 scholarships have been sanctioned for applicants from the State of Bombay.

In response to the advertisement issued by the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, 3884 applications were received up to 10th April 1952. Candidates are being interviewed and selected by Committees which take into consideration the financial position, educational qualifications and special aptitude of candidates. Local Selection Committees consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments and of employers, workers and legislators, with the Regional Director as Chairman, have been formed. These Committees meet at Bombay, Poona, Hubli, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Jalgaon and Surat.

SCHEDULED CASTE CANDIDATES

Twelve and a half per cent of the total admissible seats and scholarships are reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. In addition, five per cent of the seats and scholarships admissible are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. The response from Scheduled Caste candidates last year was not encouraging, despite the special concessions mentiond above. In view of the fact that the number of other applicants for admission is very high, the seats and scholarships reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, if the latter do not come forth in adequate numbers, will be awarded to others. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes are, therefore, advised to avail themselves of this fine opportunity. Shri N. S. Kajrolkar, M.P., is one of the members of the Regional Selection Committee, Bombay.

There is an ever-growing demand for skilled workers of various categories; it wil be further accelerated when plans for industrialization come to be implemented. Persons trained under this scheme will, therefore, have ample opportunities of securing gainful employment.

SALARIES OF DELHI MINISTERS

DELHI, May 10 (PTI).

The Delhi State Assembly yesterday adjourned sine die after passing three bills about salaries and other amenities of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and the Deputy Speaker and salaries and allowances of the members.

The House decided to pay the Ministers a sum of Rs 1,000 besides a conveyance allowance of Rs. 250 per mensum. The Chief Minister, in addition, has been authorised to draw a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 250 per month.

They shall be provided with free furnished bungalows maintaining them at their own expense.

The Deputy Ministers shall get Rs. 500 per mensum each besides a house rent allowance of Rs. 150 and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150.

ARGENTINE CLAIM ON ANTARCTICA

Peron Urges Occupation

BUENOS AIRES, May 10 (UPA): President Peron said on Friday that Argentina and Chile were the only countries that can legitimately claim any rights to Antarctica and urged the gradual, peaceful occupation of the Argentine sector.

In an act honouring General Hernan Pujato, head of the recent Argentine expedition to Antarctica, Peron refuted the claims of all other countries. He said their rights must not be argued but defended and the way to defend them in this case is to occupy Argentine Antarctica through a progressive plan.

He said, "We have est[illegible] a modus vivendi (with C[illegible] Britain) but this does n[illegible] we cannot utilize this sect[illegible] our soil for scientific activ[illegible] and this we have been d[illegible] since 1949."

Supply Depot Ne[illegible]ar North Pole Foun[illegible]

WASHINGTON, May 10 (U[illegible] AFP): American Air Force pi[illegible] flying in the vicinity of N[illegible] Pole have signed a supply d[illegible] left there by explorer R[illegible] Admiral Robert Perry, 43 y[illegible] ago, it was announced here [illegible] night.

The announcement was m[illegible] by American Air Force H[illegible] quarters on the basis of a brief report from the Alaska Air Command

Negro Actor Dead

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPA): Canada Lee, 45, the Negro actor who gave up violin to be a boxer and gained success on the stage, died on Friday night of an heart attack.

Friendship That Will Promote Peace

INDIAN DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

NEW DELHI, May 10 (PTI).

THE Indian Cultural Delegation to China yesterday morning visited the Central Institute of Health and in the afternoon the Hsinhua University, according to information received here.

The President of the University, Yeh Chih Sun, welcoming the delegates expressed satisfaction at the renewed cultural contacts between India and China. He emphasised the importance of Sino-Indian friendship for peace in Asia and the world.

Mrs. Pandit, leader of the delegation in reply said, "You overwhelm us with cordiality of your welcome and I find it difficult to thank you.

"This is our first meeting, but we are not strangers to each other. We in India know you through your work and we have admired the fine spirit which has motivated all your actions and has indeed been the key to your success.

Dr. Amarnath Jha traced the long cultural contacts between India and China when scholars and pilgrims from both sides used to brave numerous perils to know and learn about each other. He said, "after centuries this friendly contact has now been resumed and we have flown thousands of miles across the unchartered sky to meet you."

A BANQUET

In the evening, the Mayor of Peking, Peng Chen, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation at the Youth Palace. After the banquet, the delegation and a select audience of 2,000 watched the Chinese classical opera staged specially in honour of the delegation.

Introducing Mrs. Pandit and the delegation, the Mayor extended a warm welcome on behalf of the citizens of Peking to the distinguished visitors.

Amidst thunderous cheers, Mrs. Pandit rose and said, "In days long past when we read literature and history of your great country, Peking was far away, a dream city only to be visited in our imagination. But though we could not come to China, we followed with keen interest events which were taking place. How little did we know, then, that one day we would have opportunity of visiting you and seeing new life which is rejuvenating this ancient land."

She expressed the gratitude of the delegation for "the exquisite courtesy and continued kindness which the Government and the people of China have shown to us."

WRITING OF JINNAH'S BIOGRAPHY POSTPONED

KARACHI, May 10 (PTI): Mr. Hector Bolitho, the official biographer of the late Mr. M. A. Jinnah, has decided to "postpone" writing the biography.

Mr. Bolitho told PTI this morning that he took this decision since he had not been able to get all the records and documents he wanted

Enquiry Into Police Firing On Students

DACCA, May 10 (PTI): Mr. Justice Ellis of the Dacca High Court, who was appointed to hold a judicial enquiry into the police firing on students during the agitation for Bengali as a State language on February 21, has concluded examining witnesses it was learned here today.

About fifty witnesses including some state officials had been examined in camera from April 8.

The terms of reference of the Commission were to enquire whether the police action on February 21 was necessary and justified or whether the force used was in excess of that required to restore order.

ONE-MINUTE TALK ON TRUCE

TOKYO, May 10, (PTI-Reuter): All but one minute of a twelve minute session of the armistice talks at Pan Mun Jon today was taken up by the Dodd Case. Communist General Nam Il said the United Nations was planning a massacre of Communist prisoners on the island.

In the other minute of the talks session the negotiators got no nearer agreement on the final outstanding point whether the United Nations should repatriate all Communist prisoners or only those who say they want to return.

Scarcity In 164 Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 164 more villages of Mehsana District. Thirty-two of these villages are in Mehsana Taluka, 40 in Patan Taluka, eight in Sidhpur Taluka, 32 in Chanasma Taluka, 28 in Kadi Taluka, 14 in Visnagar Taluka, four in Kalol Taluka and six in Harij Mahal.

Railway Unions' Request Rejected

WASHINGTON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Justice Reed of the Supreme Court today refused a request by three Railway Unions to suspend an order issued on April 23 forbidding them to strike.

REFINERY EXPERTS

Two Refinery Experts arrived in Bombay on Friday, to push forward the planning and construction of Burmah-Shell refinery at Trombay. They are from (L. to R.) Mr. F. J. Mans, Manager, General Engineering Dept. of Royal Dutch Shell Group of Oil Companies in the Hague and Mr. H. J. Trow of the Shell Petroleum Company, London.

JAP CYCLIST LASSOED

Incident In Tokyo

TOKYO, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Five American soldiers were arrested yesterday after one of them lassoed a Japanese cyclist and dragged him behind a moving lorry

The Army announced that the victim, Tommono Yataka, thirty, was given hospital treatment and an official apology.

The Army announced later it had released four of the soldiers.

Witnesses said the unidentified fifth soldier still in custody, had tossed a rope round the neck of the Japanese cyclist and dragged him seventy feet

"Operation Famine Relief"

ARMY UNITS STRIKE PERENNIAL WATER POINTS IN RAYALASEEMA

MADRAS, May 10 (PTI).

ARMY units on "operation famine relief" work in Rayalaseema have struck two new "perennial water points" in the worst affected districts of Cuddappah and Chittoor, increasing water supply by 80,000 gallons per day.

Major General H. M. Mohite, Madras Area Commander gave this information here today after an inspection tour of the districts.

Rayachoti taluk—the hardest hit area in Cuddappah—would benefit considerably from these new sources of water. A daily supply of 50,000 gallons could now be maintained in the area.

The area commander said he was fully satisfied with the work of the army.

The army had been detailed to deepen six hundred wells in Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddappah and Chittoor districts. So far thirty wells had been deepened which yielded about 12,000 gallons of water per hour.

Thirty lorries of 350 gallons capacity each were distributing water in the worst affected villages. Soon lorries of 800 gallon capacity would be pressed into service. Food packets and milk powder had been received by the Army from social service organisations, and they would be distributed to poor people and children at gruel centres.

RENTS CONTROL ACT FOR LASALGAON

BOMBAY, Saturday: Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been re-applied, with effect from May 9, to Lasalgaon Village, in Nasik District, in respect of premises let for residential purposes.

FRANCE PROPOSES 3-PHASE PLAN FOR CENSUS OF WORLD'S ARMAMENTS

UNITED NATIONS, May 10 (PTI-Reuter).

FRANCE yesterday proposed a three-phase plan for taking a census of world armaments and armed forces, but found little response from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jules Moch, French Member of the Disarmament Committee, outlined the phases as:

1. Census of the general volume of armed forces.

2. Examination of the organisation of these forces.

The United States had previously proposed a five stage plan in which an international census would be taken of all armed forces, starting with infantry strength and ending with a count of atomic bomb stockpiles. This plan was rejected by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Moch said yesterday that if all governments could agree on the general principles in his three-phase proposal, it might then be possible to get down to technical details later.

Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet member rejected the French plan as being "unbusinesslike." He repeated that any disarmament or arms census plan must start with a ban on atomic weapons and a census of atomic stockpiles.

Dogmatic Approaches To Problems Are Dangerous

NEHRU'S WARNING TO INDIANS

NEW DELHI, May 10 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU told the inaugural meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries here today that one should try to deal with conflicting interests in a co-operative way.

Existing conditions were not satisfactory and they had to be changed. But one had to go towards the goal in an intelligent and civilized way, he said.

Mr. Nehru cautioned against dogmatic aaproaches to problems. The course of events, he said, was driving people to get out of the old grooves. In the United States, for example, there was a great deal of talk today about profit-sharing in business.

"I am not saying anything for or against profit-sharing", said Mr. Nehru. "I am just pointing out how the course of events is driving people to think on new lines. If they do not move fast enough, then, of course, events sometimes go a little ahead and take charge of the situation. It is right, therefore, that we should not wait for events to do so but retain a certain measure of command over events and try to shape our policy with as large a measure of co-operation as possible towards those social purposes which we lay down."

DOGMA IS BAD

Mr. Nehru said that the first thing one had to remember was that the pace of technological development and its consequences had set in motion all kinds of forces. Sometimes one could control them somewhat but they really controlled and drove one in a certain direction. Both the United States and Soviet Russia as they were today were children of the industrial processes and technological developments.

There was a very large measure of unanimity that a State could aim only at the progressive betterment of the people taken as a whole, not as one group or class. That became a deliberate aim of social policy.

When that was so, how was one to attain the objective? He did not mind if there was disagreement on the method because there were undoubtedly many ways. But the problem had to be considered fully not with closed minds but with an open mind. Dogma was bad in other fields, as it was in the religious field. It closed the mind, however good it might be at one time.

"In India, more so, I think, than elsewhere, we are given too much to argumentation. Historically and racially, we are given too much to "Shastharth". Normally speaking, our argument has been in the higher metaphysical regions where one has capacity to argue indefinitely. I find that it is normally much easier to deal with a practical problem and avoid these metaphysical or semi-metaphysical arguments.

"One has to recognise that any larger policy in India has to be an all-India policy, treating India more or less as an economic unit. Of course there may be minor variations here and there, but largely speaking, you cannot have entirely opposite policies in different parts of India.

'OPERATION QUESTION'

SINGAPORE, May 10 (PTI): A nineteen-hour curfew was clamped down on five Malayan villages, this evening in "Operation Question" planned by the British High Commissioner in Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templer, to elicit information on Communists in the area.

Loud speaker vans announced the curfew, stressing it was no punitive measure.

As in the case of Tanjong Malim—Perak—Selangor border town wherein a twentytwo-hour curfew was imposed by on March 27 to gain knowledge on Communist movements—villagers will have to answer questionnaires distributed and collected by British soldiers. Unsigned replies in sealed boxes will be sent to General Sir Gerald Templer personally under armed escort.

Free Grant Of Cloth And Yarn Licences

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has liberalised, with immediate effect, the existing policy governing the grant of cloth and yarn licences to dealers in the State. Cloth and Yarn licences will henceforth be granted freely to any person on submission of an application and payment of prescribed fees.

The existing restrictions regarding the number and classes of licences to be granted to each applicant as also those regarding premises have been removed with the result that an applicant can now obtain any combination or all classes of licences, if he so desires. Those desirous of obtaining cloth and yarn licences may, therefore, apply to the respective licensing authorities in their areas.

TERRORISTS KILLED IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): More terrorists were killed in Malaya during April than in any month except one since the emergency was declared in June 1948.

Official figures released today show 102 were killed—five fewer than the record 107 in April last year

Sixty-two terrorists were known to have been wounded during the month, seven were captured and six surrendered.

A Bullet From Pakistan

DHUBRI, May 10: Pakistani troops fired a round across the Nalakwa-Salapara border yesterday according to a report received here today. Indian patrolmen did not reply. No casualty was reported. The Pakistani commander, it is learnt, has sent a note regretting the incident.

Western Reply To Soviet

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): British, French and United States officials today completed a draft of the Western reply to the Soviet note on a settlement with Germany, according to a usually reliable source.

The draft will now be sent to the three capitals for a final approval before it is sent to Moscow early next week.

Lady Reading Health School

NEW DELHI, May 10: The Government of India have decided to take over the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi, with effect from the current financial year. The Lady Reading Health School is an institution for the training of health visitors and maternity supervisors and has been under the control of the Indian Red Cross Society.

U.S. Markets

OPENING GAINS FADE OUT INTO LOSSES

Price Changes Irregular In Wall Street

NEW YORK, May 9 (UPA): Cotton futures ran into stiff resistance after starting on a higher ground for the third day in a row.

The opening gains up to 55 cents per bale subsequently whittled down and concerted into losses of 1.50 dollar a bale in late afternoon.

A reactionary turn in grains along with irregularity in securities other than commodity markets took the edge off buying interest. Few technicians thought Thursday's rise of over three dollars a bale was a little too rapid. That idea realising for over the weekend accompanied renewed liquidation in May delivery before its expiration on Tuesday.

Thirteen delivery notices today were taken up by Spot interests. Exchanging of May-July contracts at around 65 points difference accounted for a portion of trade. The May situation was rather routine and market observers expected nothing unusual at its demise next week.

Open interest at the start of trading was down to 7,800 bales with two and a half sessions remaining to finally clear out the position.

The market opened up five to 11 points. Thereafter it eased irregularly until the last hour when active months were off 10 to 31 points. Day trader covering eased part of losses in the final month with the list closing off 25 to up 10 points.

CLOSING FIGURES

Closing prices included:

	Pr. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT	39.55				39.95
May	38.79	39.51	39.52	39.12	39.18
July	38.16	38.84	38.85	38.47	38.54
Oct.	36.15	36.61	36.62	36.37	36.44
Dec.	35.92	36.38	36.38	——	——
Mar.	35.72	36.24	36.24	36.02	36.08
May	35.55	36.05	36.05	36.87	36.91
July	35.20	35.60	35.65	35.60	35.65
Oct.	33.80	——	34.20	34.15	34.15
NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	38.55				39.00
May	38.65	39.45	39.45	39.12	39.13
July	38.07	38.83	38.85	38.44	38.47
Oct.	——	36.59	36.59	36.34	36.38
Dec.	35.84	36.37	36.37	36.12	36.18
Mar.	——	36.22	36.16	36.01	36.05
May	35.55	36.08	36.08	35.89	35.90
July	35.19	35.60	35.58	35.50	35.52
Oct.	33.79	34.18	——	——	34.14

WALL STREET

With rails and oils and a few specialities showing strength prices on the stock exchange generally were mixed with price changes narrow and irregular.

An atmosphere of watchful waiting attitude to the approaching Supreme Court decision on Monday on the steel seizure.

Dealings dropped to 960,000 shares.

Of 1.076 issues traded 388 advanced 373 declined and 315 remained unchanged. Oils and rails gained a point or two. Motors and steel firmed with chemicals mixed.

Curb turnover was 330,000 shares and that of bonds amounted to $2,570,000.

RUBBER

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPA): Rubber futures were quoted 65 to 110 lower with sales of 98 contracts yesterday.

Prices steadied on week-end speculative buying after a nervous opening due to disappointing action in London.

Closing prices were:
Sept. 28.25 30;
Oct. 28.95 nom.
Nov. 28.60 nom.
Dec. 28.25 nom.
Jan. 28.00 nom.
Feb. 28.75 nom.

STEEL

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market yesterday.

High 38-3/8;
Low 38;
Close 38-3/4.

PEPPER

The pepper market ruled quiet and easier as buyers hesitated after the sharp advance scored earlier in the week.

Grinders reported interest in a limited way.

Some quarters expected increased shipments from India before the monsoon occurs later this month.

On a nominal basis, spot was indicated around $1.27, to $1.28 per pound.

Afloats were quoted at $1.25 $1.27, May shipment at $1.22-23 and June at $1.17 per pound, all ex dock.

CASTORSEED

Brazilian castorseeds were yesterday quoted at US$160 nom. per long ton f.o.b.

Castor oil in bulk for Brazilian quality was quoted at 22-1/2 cents per pound nom.

Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 11.50 cents per pound nom.

COPRA

Copra was yesterday quoted at US$130 nom. per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 8-1/4 cents per pound bid and offers at 8-1/2 cents.

SEED

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market yesterday.

Soyabeans 10 cents per pound.
Peanuts 15 cents per pound.
Linseed, First 15.7 cents per pound.

TIN

The price of spot tin was unchanged yesterday at 121-1/2 cents per pound on the New York market.

In the forward section, May was quoted at 119.25 cents per pound bid and July at 118.25 cents per pound bid.

SILVER

The price of silver was unchanged today on the New York market at 87 cents per ounce.

HONG KONG GOLD

The following were closing prices of Hong Kong dollars and gold yesterday.

HK$6.5275 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK$6.5575 per U.S. dollar for TT.

HK$15.95 per pound sterling.

HK$300.375 per Chinese Tael of gold.

On May 10th, the price of gold opened at HK$300-3/4 per Chinese Tael of gold.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

On the Paris Bourse yesterday the price of gold was quoted at 504 Francs per gram.

Export Of Cotton Manufactures

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports said that new-comers in the field of export of cotton manufactures, other than cotton waste blankets, who have filed their applications to Export Controller will be allowed quotas as follows:—(A) New-comers who are in the internal distribution trade and who had turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs and over will be given a quota equal to 2 per cent of their actual turnover, subject to a maximum of 1,000 lbs. (B) New-comer exporters who had to their credit either pre-basic or post-basic year exports will be given quotas equal to 2.5 per cent of their exports subject to maximum of 1,000 lbs.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today, it being the day of the fortnightly settlement.

In private the sentiment was steady and Tata Steel Deferred was spoken of around Rs. 1720.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 10.

Silver ruled easy on the local Bullion Exchange today.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 168-8. but declined sharply to Rs. 167-2 on renewed liquidation. Lower levels, however, attracted scattered buying which checked further downward trend, and later improved the price by about six annas. Ready Silver was quoted six annas higher.

Forward Gold, on the other hand, was steady. Opening at Rs. 90-12 the metal lost a couple of annas on initial selling but later advanced upto Rs. 91 on steady bull support, and was firm at that level for the greater part of the session. Ready gold was priced Rs. 2-4 higher.

Sovereign was quoted at Rs. 65-12.

Liquidation in silver was due partly to the week up-country advices, particularly from Delhi and Calcutta.

Arrivals in silver were 15 bars as against an off-take of 25 bars. In gold arrivals were 8000 tolas, while the off-take was onlf 5000 tolas.

Following were the closing quotations:

	Rs.	AS.
Forward silver	166	12
Ready silver	167	8
Forward gold	90	12
Ready gold	93	0
Sovereign	65	12

Produce Market

BOMBAY, May 10.

The local Produce market ruled quiet today with little turnover. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 139, but gradually declined to Rs. 137 in the absence of any buying fervour. Later, it was steady around Rs. 138. Linseed and Groundnuts were steady.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold Ready delivery	Rs. 29	8	0
Coromandal Ready	30	2	0
Khandesh quality	30	12	0
Groundnut ex-mill	47	0	0
Ground oil Rly receipt	15	12	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	26	4	0
Small Satna Ready	24	0	0
Kanpur quality	24	0	0
Linseed oil Ready	15	6	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Forward May delivery	137	4	0
Ready Madras quality	27	8	0
Oil 1st pressure	18	6	0
Oil Commercial	15	6	0

WHEAT BOUGHT FROM RUSSIA

No Payment Made In Rupees

NEW DELHI, May 10 (PTI): The Ministry of Finance, Government of India, today described as "incorrect" a report published in a Bombay Weekly to the effect that the Government of India had paid for wheat bought from Russia last year in rupees to the extent of Rs 2 crores.

A press note issued by the Ministry explained that the contract negotiated with the Russian Government for the purchase of wheat was a barter contract except in regard to freight and insurance for which cash payment in sterling was stipulated for. The only cash payment made on this deal was in respect of freight and insurance and that payment was made in sterling to the account of the State Bank of USSR in a bank in London. No payment was made in rupees.

U. S. WHEAT CROP

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPA): The Agriculture Department on Friday forecast a bumper 1952 wheat crop of 986,468,000 bushels which would give the United States its greatest wheat supply in history.

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter):- Representatives of 46 countries were yesterday reported to be deadlocked on future wheat prices. This is also holding up agreement on quantities. The present maximum price is 1.80 dollars a bushel

LONDON MARKETS

RUBBER

LONDON, May 10 (UPA): The rubber was quiet yesterday in London.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—27-3/4, 28, business 28.

June 27-1/4, 27-1/2, business 27-1/2.

July/Sept. 26-3/4, 27-1/4, business 27 to 27-1/4.

Oct./Dec. 26, 26-1/4, business 26-1/4.

Jan./March 25, 25-1/2.

PEPPER

White pepper was firm in London today although black was easier.

Black Lampong was unchanged at 8/6 nom.

White Sarawak was quoted at 11/6 sellers.

White Muntok was quoted at 11/3 sellers.

Black Malabar spot was quoted at 1.000 nom. and May at 970 sellers.

TIN

The London tin market was steady and quiet yesterday.

The turnover amounted to 15 tons of which five were for cash, and 10 tons for early June delivery at 965-1/2.

Spot rose five shillings to 965-3/4 and three months improved 2/6 to 964-3/4.

Closing prices were: SPOT—buyers 965-1/2, sellers 966; business at 966.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 964; sellers 964-3/4, business nil.

SETTLEMENT: 966.

In the unofficial afternoon session the turnover amounted to 15 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers 965-3/4; sellers 966; business nil.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 964-1/4; sellers 964-3/4; business 964-1/2.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

LONDON, May 9 (UPA): Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged today at 76 pence per ounce.

LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED

LONDON, May 9 (UPA): The price of mercury was unchanged in the London market today at 73 pounds per flash.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 10 (PTI): The market ruled quiet but steady round all sections and only a small business was put through.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent paper 80-10 s o lot, Three per cent loan 1986 82-13 s lot, Three per cent loan 1957 97-13 ct, Three per cent loan 1970-75 88 ct, Four per cent loan 1960-70 101-14.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 15-12, Kesoram 18-6, New Victoria Ordy. 1-10.

COALS: Central India 5-3, Samla Colliery 7-2, Janty Central As. 8.

JUTES: Barnagore 154 s lots, Belvedere 253, Birla 36-10 s o lot, Caledonian 215, Howrah 25-1, National 26, Standard 161, Budge Budge 209 s lot, Fort William 219, Kamarhatty 243, Orient 205 s lot, Waverly 10-14.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9-5, Indian Iron 22-6, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-1, Steel Corpn. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-10, Angelo Bros. 24-11, Eastern Invt. 132 s lot, Indian National Air 2, Martin Burn 16, Rally 96, Indian Cable 13-12, Indian Wood Products 48-8 ct, Metal Box 20-6 ct, British Burma Petrol 1-1, Shree Gopal Paper 15-9, Titaghur Paper 32-10, Midnapore Zamindary 41 s lot Sugar Dyer Meakin Brewery 5-7, C T Teas Banarhat 370 s lot, Ethelbari 9-4, Sapoi 13-8, Tukvar 9-14, Tezpur 25 ct.

Objections To Films On Kashmir End

LONDON, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): A London county "Watchdog" Committee has withdrawn its objection to the showing of the films "Kashmir Conflict" and "Kashmir Story" which angered Indians and Pakistanis when they were first shown in London early last year.

The Council's Public Control Committee objected to the showing of films in the Festival of Britain this year as it felt the films presented "in a forceful way" the opposite points of view on the Kashmir question.

IMPORT OF SPINDLES

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of India has decided to entertain applications for the import and installation of the unutilised quantities of textile spindles fixed by Government under the post-war expansion plan.

The Cotton and Cotton Textile Control Committee appointed by the Government of India has advised that t henew spinning units to be setup should have a minimum of 10,000 spindles for economic working.

Promoters desirous of setting up new mills as well as owners of existing mills requiring additional spindles have been invited to apply to the Textile Commissioner for permission to purchase new spindles.

Applications can be made by parties having necessary background and experience in the textile industry or trade and they must be in a position to purchase the requisite spinning machinery at an early date.

The Textile Commissioner has advised that application should be sponsored by the respective State Governments in order to save time.

Under the post-war expansion plan, Government had allotted about three million spindles to be imported by Indian textile mills. Of these, about six lakhs still remain to be imported

Habeas Corpus Plea For William Oatis

NEW YORK, May 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Louis Kutner, a lawyer, acting on behalf of U.S. Representative, Edith Rogers (Republican, Massachusetts) yesterday presented to the United Nations Human Rights Commission a writ of Habeas Corpus for Mr. Williams Oatis, the American journalist imprisoned by Czechoslovakia on spying charge.

The writ was presented to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, American Member of the Commission, who told Mr. Kutner that the Commission was not empowered to accept writs or petitions from individuals.

The writ called on the United Nations to request the Czechoslovak Government to "Deliver the body" of Mr. Oatis through the International Court of Justice.

Farouk To Visit Spain

MADRID, May 10 (UPA):—Egypt's King Farouk has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Spain and it may take place at San Sebastian in August, reliable sources said on Friday.

Artist Who Won 3 Pulitzer Prizes

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPA): Rollin Kirby, 76, the artist whose newspaper cartoons won him three Pulitzer prizes died on Friday.

In retirement for nearly 10 years Kirby had been ill for some time. He joined the New York World in 1913 and after its merger in 1931 continued on the staff of "World Telegram" until 1939.

U.S. Envoy To Belgium

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPA): The Senate on Friday confirmed the nomination of Myron Cowen to be U. S. Ambassador to Belgium. Cowen will succeed Ribert Murphy who has been named Ambassador to Japan.

Six Communists deserted in one day recently from Red ranks and surrendered to the British troops during a patrol activity in Southern Malaya, a British communique said on Friday.

Talking of Books—

WITH A CO-STAR

Greer Garson in costume for 'The Law and the Lady' with co-star Argentina's Fernando Lamas

Made The 1st Breach in Englishmen's Preserve

PATRIOT'S CROWN FOR BADRUDDIN TYEBJI

MR. BADRUDDIN TYEBJI- A biography by Husein B. Tyebji. Published by Messrs. Thacker & Co. Ltd., pp. 410, Price Rs. 12-8-0.

THE late Mr. Badruddin Tyebji would have been a towering personality in any country in the world. He was the scion of a family of ancient lineage and born in the lap of luxury.

Nature had also showered on him immense gifts, and he gave the benefit of these to his countrymen whom he loved very greatly. Born for the universe, he lived for it and worked for it unselfishly to the end of his life, when ultimately his strong constitution broke down and he had a sudden but happy death. He took a keen interest in all the problems of his day—social, political and educational—and played a leading part in dealing with them, and in the words of Dr. Johnson.

"Nullam quod tetigit non ornavit".

No one can have an idea of the measure of his stature unless he knows something about Mr Badruddin and the work he did. Although more than a generation had passed since his death there was no biography of the late Mr. Badruddin, until at last Mr. Husein Tyebji, his son, has supplied this long-felt want. Although advanced in years Mr. Husein has worked laboriously and produced a book which will rank very high amongst the biographies of great Indians. It is indeed a fortunate circumstance that a son has written his father's life, and every page of the book indicates his great love and devotion. The book is written in homely and faultless English and the attention of the reader never flags for a moment, as every chapter is of absorbing interest.

Author's Task

The author had to work under great difficulties as the late Mr. Badruddin left so little information about his various achievements—it seems as if this was done deliberately—because Mr. Badruddin did not wish to pose for posterity and had no inclination either for contemporary or posthumous applause. The author, therefore, had recourse to the newspapers of the time from which, after much research, he has made judicious selections and as he himself was a lawyer once and a judge, he has quoted chapter and verse for all he has written. He has succeeded in his task and has presented to us the living image of his father.

The biography is not written in mere chronological order of events but each phase of Mr. Badruddin Tyebji's life is presented in a separate chapter, and the book so presented shows that the late Mr. Badruddin was in his private life an obedient and loving son, a devoted husband and a fond, though strict, parent—for he was a firm disciplinarian. In public life we find him an intellectual man with broad vision.

From the time of Badruddin Tyebji, Bombay took a leading part in all political and social matters and gave the lead to the whole of India. Today the whole country looks to Bombay for guidance in all matters of importance.

In those days there existed "The Great Trinity"—a Hindu, Moslem and Parsi combination—which was and will remain deservedly the pride of Bombay and the envy of India. They were all three the first products of higher education, all men of sober views and all three working together for the welfare of India. It would be invidious to make comparisons but there is no doubt that Mr. Badruddin Tyebji was "primus inter pares."

Congress President

Mr. Tyebji presided at the third session of the Indian National Congress. It was the desire of the late Mr. Hume, the Father of the Congress, that he should preside at the 2nd sessions, but owing to ill health and other causes he could not do so. He presided at the 3rd sessions and the address which he delivered as President is considered by all to be the best—a masterly performance which for force and effectiveness has never been surpassed by any other presidential speech and one can only wish the author had given it verbatism in one of the appendices.

Mr. Badruddin's life-work in which he took great interest was the uplift and elevation of the Muslim community, which in those days was a backward one. Against great opposition and fanatical ideas of his community he worked persistently and with great patience he succeeded in overcoming all opposition and the living monument of his life is the "Anjuman-i-Islam" with its splendid edifice opposite the Victoria Terminus, and this book contains an epitome of his work in that direction which is very interesting.

Enters Preserve

Mr. Badruddin Tyebji was a great lawyer and an eminent judge of the High Court of Bombay. He was the first Indian Barrister to make headway at the Bar, upto that time the close preserve of English Barristers, and ultimately established himself as one of the foremost members in that profession. The author has not been able to deal fairly with this phase of his career for lack of sufficient material. But from what little he has been able to say it is evident that Mr. Badruddin's whole career, forensic and judicial, is a proof that he had acquired such a knowledge of law and such a grasp of its principles as cannot be in the possession of anyone who has not devoted himself to prolonged and intense study.

It is a sad reflection to make after reading this biography that although the whole of India was plunged into grief at his demise when it came to a question of raising a fitting memorial in his honour the response was poor and it is sadder still to know that one of his colleagues who was loudest in praising his memory, took up a rather obstructive attitude and declared that the services of Badruddin Teybji were more in the interests of the Muslim community than of the country at large. The great man who said this of his greater colleague made the greatest blunder of his life.

Yet, although no suitable memorial has been raised to Badruddin Tyebji's memory, anyone who reads this biography will come to the conclusion that his memory will not perish, for it is a worthy tribute from the author to the memory of his father and to the work he did.

A. S. D.

Indian Elephant As Present To Chinese Monk

TRIPITAKA'S ADVENTURES

IN A. D. 602 Canterbury became the seat of an archbishopric and in the same year a Chinese was born, named Hsuan-chuang, who is famous in Chinese Buddhism. He is better known in the West as Tripitaka, writes Bernard Martin in 'John O' London's Weekly.'

Tripitaka became a monk, and between the ages of twenty-seven and forty-three made a remarkable and hazardous pilgrimage. After his death fantastic legends were told of this pilgrimage, and Tripitaka became a popular hero in Chinese drama. A sixteenth-century author turned his adventures into a long fairy tale, which Mr. Arthur Waley translated and published under the title 'Monkey' in 1942. In this story Tripitaka is companioned by a converted monkey, a pig, and a water-monster with miraculous powers. 'Monkey' is a mixture of allegory, religion, poetry, satire and history; and it is not surprising that English readers wanted to know more about the real Tripitaka.

The Chinese are enthusiastic historians and there are records of Tripitaka compiled just after his death, and a full biography published twenty years later. From these Chinese sources Mr. Waley has now written a fascinating book, 'The Real Tripitaka' (Allen and Unwin, 18s.)

Pattern Of Chinese Life

The pattern of Chinese life was moulded by Confucius but the lovely teaching of China's greatest philosopher had little to do with the supernatural. "How can we understand about worshipping the Spirits when we do not yet know how to treat our fellow men?" asked Confucius. But the young monk Tripitaka had a strong desire to understand "the meaning of life". He wanted to know about The Eighteen Kinds of Nothing, The Thirty-three Fallacies, and "if things are merely mental activities." For fifteen years he studied the doctrines of the Buddhist schools and then tried to make a choice of his own faith. This proved to be impossible without further enlightenment, and so he decided to visit India, the home of Buddha, where he could consult scriptures not available in China.

To cross the deserts of Gobi and Tarim, walk the length of the Himalaya mountains into Afghanistan, and so go down into India by the North-West Frontier was no light undertaking, and Tripitaka went into training, as would a modern Everest climber.

In A.D. 629 he slipped out of China without an exit permit; an unknown monk with little to help him but an unquenchable zeal for scholarship. Several times he was attacked by bandits. Once when he and some fellow travellers were robbed of their money and clothes he treated the incident lightly. He told his disconsolate Indian comrades of the saying in 'The Book of Changes': "Life is the world's greatest treasure", and added: "You and I are still alive, so that our greatest treasure is not lost. What need to get depressed about trifles like clothes and money?"

Life At Nalanda

With robbers and bandits making the world so rough there was a lot to be said for life in the Indian monastery at Nalanda:

The establishment was, of course, heavily endowed. It owned more than a hundred villages, the average size of a village being, we are told, two hundred households. Every village was obliged to make a daily delivery of so many pounds of rice, cheese, milk, and so on. The pupils were thus relieved of all material cares and were free to "fold their hands in their sleeves" and devote themselves exclusively to study. Life became for them, in fact, not a struggle with the material obstacles of the outside world, but a serene process of inner development. No wonder that Nalanda was the headquarters of Idealism—of the doctrine that mental happenings alone are real.

The monks at Nalanda had two servants each, but Tripitaka, as a highly esteemed foreigner, was given ten. Very wisely he spent five years there!

While he was in India Tripitaka acquired a great reputation for scholarship. Kings invited him to their courts and even quarrelled about who should have the honour of entertaining him.

When, after fifteen years, he began his journey back to China, one of the kings made him a present of "an enormous elephant", said to be thirty feet high, to carry part of his precious baggage of manuscripts. The elephant is a royal creature, a symbol of kingly victory, and although monks often received lavish presents there is no other record of a monk being given an elephant.

With this huge animal went a large gift of money for its maintenance—for, as Mr. Waley observes, "a large elephant, like a big car, is very expensive to run." This one consumed every day forty bundles of hay and twenty pounds of buns. Unfortunately, Tripitaka's party met with yet another band of robbers; the elephant lost its nerve, plunged into a river and was drowned.

Emperor's Offer

When Tripitaka reached China, the Emperor, who was an ardent Buddhist, sent him a personal greeting and ordered a public welcome, to be organised by the same high official who had welcomed the first Christian missionaries (Nestorians) A.D. 635. Such large crowds turned out to greet the monk who had left his native land so unobtrusively fifteen years earlier that it was impossible to force a way through the streets, and Tripitaka was obliged to spend the night on the outskirts of the city.

The Emperor offered the monk an important civil service job, and when that was refused asked for his company on a military expedition—for peace-professing Buddhists like peace-professing Christians, sometimes went to war. Tripitaka avoided the expedition, but afterwards lived with the Emperor at the

(Continued on Page 23,

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My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

AMERICANS in all walks of life observe the 1st May as Child Health Day, dedicated to furthering "the protection and development of the health of the rising generation."

Child Health Day has been observed annually by Americans since 1928. In that year, the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation each year setting apart the 1st May as Child Health Day.

The first proclamation in response to this request was issued by President Hoover in 1929. At his invitation a large number of persons met in conference at the White House in February, 1931, to discuss measures for the protection of children's health. They adopted a Children's Charter, which may well be compared with the Indian Children's Charter prepared by the Balkan-ji-Bari. The American Children's Charter recommends—

A Children's Charter

1. Spiritual and moral training for every child.
2. Understanding and guarding of the child's personality as his most precious right.
3. A home, with its love and security, for every child; for the foster child, the nearest possible substitute for his own home.
4. Full preparation for birth, with prenatal, natal and postnatal care for every mother, and protective measures to make childbearing safer.
5. Health protection from birth through adolescence, including periodical health examinations with care of specialists and hospital treatment when necessary; regular dental examinations and care of the teeth; protection against communicable diseases; and pure food, milk and water.
6. Promotion of health with health instruction and a health programme, with physical and mental recreation under adequately trained teachers and leaders.
7. A safe, sanitary and wholesome dwelling place, with reasonable provisions for privacy.
8. Well equipped schools, with nursery and kindergarten to supplement home care for younger children.
9. For every child a community which plans for his needs, protects him from dangers and provides for play and recreation.
10. Education which develops the child for life through developing his individual abilities and vocationally prepares him for a livelihood yielding the maximum of satisfaction.

Training For Children

11. Training for children to prepare them for parenthood, home-making and citizenship, with supplementary training to parents for parenthood.
12. Education for safety and against accidents.
13. For the physically and mentally handicapped child, measures to train him to become a social asset rather than a liability. Expenses involved should be met publicly when they cannot be met privately.
14. For every child in conflict with society, intelligent dealing as society's ward, not society's outcast, in the attempt to return him to the normal stream of life.
15. For every child the right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income.
16. Protection against physical or mental labour which retards physical or mental growth, limits education or prevents play, comradeship and joy.
17. Schooling and health facilities for the rural equal to those for the city child, with an extension of social, recreational and cultural facilities to rural families.
18. The encouragement of voluntary youth organisations to supplement the home and the school.
19. Properly conducted local organisation for child health, education, and welfare with trained health officials, nurses, inspection and laboratory workers; available hospital beds; services for children in special need and protection against abuse, neglect, exploitation or moral hazards.

Children's Well-Being

In many cities Child Health Day is extended to Child Health Week with the health authorities urging parents to have their young children immunized to the ordinary communicable diseases while they are below school age.

In a proclamation setting the date for this year's observance of Child Health Day, President Truman said:

"I invite all agencies and organisations intersted in the well-being of children to unite upon that day in celebrating the past year's gains in the health of children and in considering how programmes for the protection and development of the health of rising generation may be further advanced.

A feature of this years observance was the launching of a campaign aimed at providing better opportunities for handicapped children. In this connection, Oscar R. Ewing, Administrator of the U.S. Federal Security Agency, said: "One of the best tests of civilisation is its concern for its handicapped members, and particularly for its handicapped children."

The Mother's Day

Americans, as well as nationals in several other countries, give public expression of their love and reverence for their mothers on the second Sunday in May every year—Mother's Day—which falls on the 11th May this year.

The observance of Mother's Day in the United States dates from 1907. It began under the inspiration of Miss Anna M. Jarvis of Philadelphia, who thought that at least once a year sons and daughters should pay public tribute to their mothers. She arranged for a special mother's service in one of the churches.

The idea appealed to many others. Special services were held in more churches the next year, and the second Sunday in May was agreed upon as the suitable date. By 1911 the observance had spread so widely that there was not a single state in the United States in which special services were not held. The day was also observed that year in Canada, Mexico, South America, Africa, China and Japan.

In December, 1912, a Mother's Day International Association was incorporated to encourage greater observance of the day. In 1914, the U.S. Congress designated the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for nation-wide observance of the day. President Wilson issued the first such proclamation in 1914, and similar proclamations have been issued by every U. S. President since.

Though not an official holiday, Mother's Day is usually observed as a holiday in all U.S. states. Sons and daughters living with their parents present gifts and tokens of esteem to their mothers; those away from home send messages or greeting cards expressing their love and reverance.

During the course of years, Mother's Day has become a field day for florists, greeting-card printers, telegraph companies and manufacturers of perfumes, confectionery and plastic handbags.

LONG SHADOW

A shadow that extends over 200 miles across land and sea is thrown at sunrise and sunset by a mountain on Tenerife Island, the largest of the Canary Islands. The shadow is made by the 12,100-foot mountain, El Pico de Teyde.

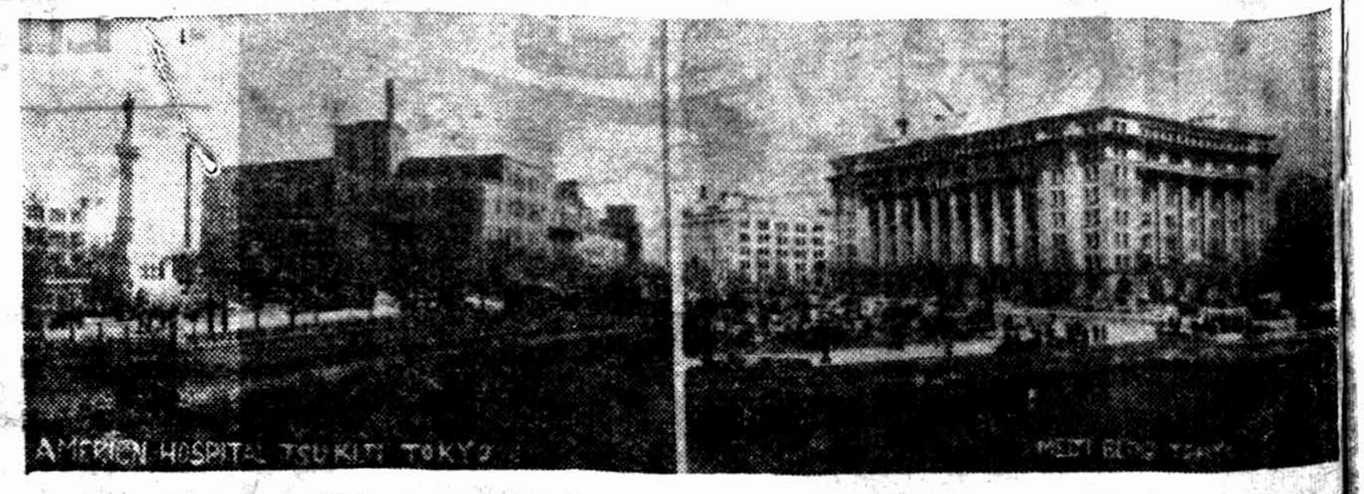
TONGUE TWISTER

Try repeating this sentence as fast as you can.

If sir, please sir, will sir you sir, let sir, me sir have the sir afternoon of sir, as sir my sir brother sir is sir getting sir married sir, and sir my mother sir wants sir me sir to sir attend sir."

spot where the match is broken. This will cause the match to expand and open out, soon allowing the coin to drop into the bottle.

FROM LAND OF RISING SUN



Two beautiful views of Tokyo sent by a pen-friend from Japan.

FACING THE CAMERA

A batch of Chubby children

Out To Beat It

The keen sportsman was ill. The doctor popped a thermometer into his mouth, and after examining it exclaimed:

"My! Your temperature is 105."

"What's the record?" asked the sportsman eagerly.

Stout Fellow

SAID A CORPULENT SCHOOLBOY FROM PINNER:
"I FEEL SURE I AM GETTING MUCH THINNER.
MY GIRTH IS DECREASING.
BECAUSE I AM CEASING
TO ASK FOR THIRD HELPINGS AT DINNER."

Quick Crossword

Here is an amusing little crossword to try on your friends. Rule a square, and divide it into 16 small squares. Then give them these clues:

Across: Insects. Is in debt. Measures of length. To annoy.

Down: To swallow quickly. Elizabeth weapon. To flee. Kind of bar.

Here is the answer:

B B B B
O O O O
L L L L
T T T T

VALUE OF EDUCATION

"Jane," called the mistress of the house to her maid, "just look at this table. I can write my name in the dust."

"Well, you might now be able off," said Jane. "I can write too."

LEARNING YOUNG

"What a boy for asking questions!" exclaimed father. "I wonder what would have happened if I'd have asked so many questions when I was a boy."

"Well, your might now be able to answer some of mine."

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari organised a Children's Camp at Andheri in the Hansraj Morarji Public School. It was inaugurated by its President, Shri Ganpatishanker N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay, on Saturday, and continued upto Sunday evening. About seventy-five children and workers joined the camp and had a merry time together.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Why not do it today? Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada — 'Gulistan,' Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ROBUST AND BEAMING WITH VITALITY

A happy picture of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari group with Shri Prabhubhai Upadyaya, President, in the centre.